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THE NEW CABINET.

The Men Chosen by Cleveland for His Political Advisers

And Heads of the Departments for the Next Four Years.

Brief Statistical Sketches of their Careers.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was born on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as member of the ruling house of Delaware. His early education was obtained principally at the "Flushing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up his mercantile ambition and to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and had soon built up an excellent practice, extending all over the state. In 1853 he was appointed by the president as United States district attorney, but soon afterward abandoned the office. It was in March, 1869, that he was chosen to succeed his father as United States senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the democratic party and came in a short time to be regarded as one of their ablest exponents in the upper house. Through the framing of all the later reconstruction legislation he stood as the representative of the large part of the northern people that believed in making concessions to the southern states, and although in the minority he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was re-elected in 1875 and became a member of the electoral commission, voting with his democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair.

He was again elected senator in 1881.

DANIEL F. MANNING.

Daniel F. Manning was born in Albany in 1831. His father died a few years after his birth, leaving his widow, son, and daughter unprovided for. When 9 years of age Dan began to earn his own living as an errand boy in the Argus office, and it was there that he acquired all his education and experience. Politics was the principal business of the Argus, and the boy took to it as a duck does to swimming. Mr William Cassidy, the owner of the Argus, was not slow in discovering the peculiar talents of his errand boy, and made him a reporter before he was 15 years old. Manning acquired in this position an extensive acquaintance with public men, as the Argus office was then the headquarters of the northern democracy, and he became early initiated in the mysteries of political wire-pulling. All through the war he reported the proceedings of the New York senate, and also all political conventions of importance held in the state of New York.

Being thrifty and economical he managed not only to support his mother and sister, but also to acquire a little competency so that he could become a shareholder in the Argus company when Cassidy, at the time of the close of the war, consolidated his paper with the Atlas and turned his business into a stock company. Manning then became city editor of the Argus and a prominent figure in local politics. While Tweed ruled New York Manning saw his opportunity and secured rich pickings for the Argus company without ever actually identifying himself or the paper with the Tweed ring. When Tilden came to the front Manning and the Argus were anything but friendly to him until it became evident that Tweed was doomed to ruin. As soon as Tilden was elected governor Manning turned completely around and protected the fat printing contracts of the Argus from investigation during Tilden's reform administration by becoming the very organ of the reformer by force of circumstances.

At the death of Cassidy, in 1873, Manning became the manager of the Argus company, and improved its business facilities in a skillful manner. He also took an active part in the management of the Commercial National bank, making it the financial department of the political machine that ruled and now rules the state of New York. He ran Albany county politics in conjunction with John E. Smith, the republican boss, as it suited his purposes best, and made himself absolute master of the patronage, no matter which party was in power. In running campaigns he relied entirely on "fine work," having but little faith in newspaper influence and public agitation; he was satisfied to control the ballot-boxes, and never failed to put through his slate in nominating conventions, although he rarely took an open part in their management. To strengthen his hold upon the printing contract, which caused it to amount to over $500,000 annually, he entered into a combination with Weed, Parsons & Co., the republican printing firm, and both sides are said to have done so well that they could afford to submit gracefully, when two years ago it became necessary, in order to save appearances, to include the printing contracts in Cleveland's reform measures.

In 1876 Manning became a member of the state central committee, in which he has ever since been considered as authorized to speak for Tilden. Becoming chairman of that body in 1882 he espoused the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's nomination at first. Together with Lamont and Apgar, both trusted lieutenants of Tilden, he formed Cleveland's political counsel, and practically controlled the patronage. His power in Albany was so great that he was able to elect M. Nolan, a prominent brewer, who is said to have assisted him financially at the time he secured the larger portion of the Argus stock held by Cassidy, mayor of Albany for three consecutive terms. But at the election in 1883 his fine work had been so bold and daring that it could not stand the light of judicial investigation, and Mr. Nolan resigned, to save further exposure of Manning's political methods.

Manning can hardly be called a popular man. He was never liberal with his money, but acquired power by placing people under obligations to himself. Nor did he ever aspire to social prominence. Born a Catholic, he gradually drifted into the Episcopal church, of which his first wife was a member, and both of his sons, who hold important positions on the Argus belong to this denomination. His daughter, however, has remained a Catholic. His first wife died about four years ago, and about three months ago he ventured again on the sea of matrimony, leading to the altar Miss Fryer, the only daughter of an Albany dry goods prince, and thereby obtained a more prominent position in society.

Nobody knows whether Mr. Manning holds any decided opinions on public questions, as he is very taciturn by nature, and studiously avoids giving expression to his own views. He is believed to be just the man to do whatever seems best in the interest of political maneuvering, and the idea that he would impart a non-partisan character to Cleveland's administration is generally laughed at. He will be for Manning first and for Cleveland next, and will be a strong democrat if he considers Cleveland's future to depend on the success of the democratic party.

COLONEL W. F. VILAS.

Colonel W. F. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was 11 years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered as a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of that state. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of the institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the supreme court of that state.

In the same year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Two years afterward the partnership was strengthened by the accession of Eleazer Wakeley, now of Nebraska. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered as captain in the twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of law Jan. 1, 1864. In 1873 General G. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisers of the statutes of the state in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the state, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas declined the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He was president of the democratic convention that nominated Cleveland, and was last fall elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature.

JUDGE ENDICOTT.

The Boston Traveler says of Judge Endicott: "The Hon. William Crowninshield Endicott was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott, and Mary, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to congress. He attended the Salem schools, and graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the state supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He was a member of the historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. The coming secretary of war is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott.

"Politically, Mr. Endicott is of whig antecedents, his affiliation with the democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall he was the candidate of his party for governor in this state, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment is manifestly to gratify the independent wing of the democracy, and may be accepted as an indication of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to make them, if possible, permanent supporters of himself and his party. The rank and file of the regular democracy appear to acquiesce in it in that idea, as a shrewd and politic thing to do, though there are unquestionably a dozen leading democrats, the selection of any one of whom for the cabinet they would have hailed with a warmer and more sincere satisfaction."

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Augustus H. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. His parents removed to the state of Arkansas the following year and settled in the bottom lands of the Red River valley. At a suitable age young Garland was sent to Bardstown, Ky., to be educated in what was then the most famous seat of learning in the southwest. His academic studies were pursued in the Catholic colleges of St. Mary and St. Joseph. During the latter part of his residence in Bardstown he read law, and attended the trial of causes in the court room whenever he had the opportunity. At that time the local bar was very strong. Garland profited greatly by his practice as well as by his studies, which he pursued with persistent devotion. Returning home he continued to woo that jealous mistress the law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark. In 1856 he removed to Little Rock, the capital of the state. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme court of the United States on December 26, 1860.

By that time he had attained professional reputation, and in the same year was a Bell and Everett elector. He opposed the secession of Arkansas as long as there was any hope of a peaceful solution of sectional differences. When, however, war was inevitable, he threw his lot with his state. He was a member of the provisional congress which met at Montgomery, Alabama, in May, 1861, and took a part in drawing up the constitution of the confederate states. During the struggle between the federal and confederate governments he gave his counsel to the southern cause, first as a representative and afterward as senator. He was serving as a senator in this congress when the confederacy collapsed. In 1865 Mr. Garland petitioned the supreme court of the United States, to practice therein without taking "the iron-clad oath," at the same time submitting an argument in support of his petition which was a masterpiece of reasoning. He won his case, which was not decided until the December term of the supreme court, 1867. While it was pending he was elected United States senator from Arkansas. He appeared to take his seat in the senate March 4, 1867, but was not permitted to do so.

In 1874 Mr. Garland was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition. His election as senator took place in January, 1876, without opposition. He began his term as successor to Powell Clayton, republican, on March 5, 1877. In 1883 he was re-elected, and his term of service will not expire until March 3, 1889.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Senator Lamar was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 17, 1825. Having completed preparatory studies at Oxford he entered Emory college as a student, and graduated in 1845. He then studied law two years, and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he removed to Oxford, Miss., having been chosen adjutant professor of mathematics at the state university. While there he also assisted Dr. Bledsoe to edit the Southern Review. He subsequently returned to Georgia, making his residence at Covington, and resumed the practice of the law. Having spent four years in this way, in 1854 he returned to Mississippi.

Previous to this time he had served one term in the Georgia legislature, the beginning of his successful career as a statesman. He was elected to the thirty-fifth congress, also to the thirty-sixth, but resigned his seat when Mississippi left the union, and took a seat in the secession convention of that state.

Mr. Lamar entered the confederate army as a lieutenant colonel of infantry and was promoted to be colonel, which rank he held until 1863, when he was sent to Russia by the confederate government, charged with an important diplomatic mission. Upon the close of the war of the rebellion he accepted the professorship of political economy and social science at the state university of Mississippi, but was transferred to the professorship of law at the same institution. While holding the latter position he was chosen a representative to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and then elected to the senate to succeed Senator Alcorn, who retired March 3, 1877. He was re-elected to the senate in 1882 for the six-year term ending March 3, 1889.

In personal appearance Senator Lamar is the student. His shoulders stoop forward and his countenance betokens the habit of abstraction. He is large and sturdy of frame, but his head, notwithstanding this, seems too large for his body. Advancing age has streaked his abundant hair with silver.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Money easy, 1 to 1½, closing 1; prime paper, 4 to 5; sterling exchange quiet, 4.84¼, demand 4.86; governments quiet and strong, 4½s advancing ⅛, 3s ¼, others unchanged; railways more active, prices a fraction higher; state securities quiet, prices generally strong. The stock market was dull most of the day, and with the exception of the manipulation of two or three stocks developed no feature of special interest. Lackawanna closed ½ higher, Delaware & Hudson ½, Jersey Central 2⅜, St. Paul ⅜, Northwestern ¼, Rock Island ½ higher. Gould stocks were very dull, Missouri Pacific 4¼ lower, Kansas & Texas ⅜, Union Pacific ⅜ lower. Transactions 220,000.

3s	101¼	4s	122¾
Adams Express	132	American Express	91
C. B. & Q.	121⅛	Erie	13⅝
D. & R. G.	7	Preferred	27
Central Pacific	34⅝	N. Y. C.	88⅜
Missouri Pacific	90⅛	Union Pacific	47⅝
Northwestern	94⅝	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	128	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	12⅜	Iron Silver	115
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	59⅞	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	18½	Homestake	10
Preferred	43⅛	Sutro	13
C. C. & I. Co.	12¾	Deadwood	4

A Terrible Railroad Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—A Times-Democrat Grenada, Miss., special says: A horrible accident occurred last night at ten o'clock on the Illinois Central railroad, eight miles south of here. Mail train No. 3, south bound, running twenty miles per hour, and express No. 10, running thirty miles, collided. Both engines are a total wreck. Two baggage and one mail car were knocked into kindling and one of the smoking cars badly wrecked. Both firemen were instantly killed, three bodies being found in the debris of the engines. The engineer on the north bound train was injured. News Agent Blake was seriously injured, probably fatally. A party stealing a ride on the tender of the south bound train was instantly killed. Eighteen passengers in the smoker of the north bound train were injured. The accident was caused by gross negligence. It is said the north-bound train had no light, except a small lantern. It is further stated the conductor of the south-bound train was asleep when his train passed Elliott Station, where he should have side-tracked.

Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 9.—General Grant's condition showed continued improvement to-day. Colonel Grant said when his father awoke this morning he felt much refreshed, and was in a more cheerful state of mind than for some days past.

CHICAGO, Illinois, March 9.—At the weekly conference of Methodist ministers to-day, by unanimous rising vote, a resolution was passed to the effect that the church make next Sunday a special day of prayer for the spiritual and physical welfare of General Grant.

A Business Boom.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Indications for good spring trade among the iron firms of this city are more favorable. The Juniata, Keystone and Shoenberger's mills resumed to-day after being closed down several months. Firms report orders increasing. The Edgar Thomson and both works start up in a few days.

Dakota's Capital.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 9.—The governor vetoed the capital removal, which defeats the scheme, as a constitutional majority cannot be had to pass it over the veto.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President Signs General Grant's Commission.

The New Secretaries Qualify and Take Possession.

Favorable Reception of the Nomination of Gen. Black.

Callers at the White House

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The crowd of callers at the White House to-day was even greater than yesterday. They began to arrive before the doors opened and continued in large numbers all day. The president received them, some in the library and others in the East room, just as it happened to be convenient. This arrangement kept him busy running up and down stairs. The majority of callers consisted of delegations from different states, among them the following: Virginia, headed by Representatives Barbour and Wise; West Virginia, headed by Senators Camden and Kenna; Iowa, headed by Representative Pusey; Missouri two, one headed by Representative Bland, the other by Representative Hearst; Alabama, with Representative Wheeler; Michigan, with Representative Maybury; Illinois, with Representative Springer; New York, with Representative Hiscock; New Jersey, with Representative Brewer; Louisiana, with Representative Blanchard. Members of the national democratic committee also called in a body. Among other callers were Attorney General Garland, Senator Jonas, General Jos. E. Johnston, Wash McLean, Attorney General O'Brien of New York, ex Senator Hereford, Representatives Turner and McAdoo, General Hancock and General Farnsworth.

Among later callers were Representatives Randall, Hancock, Frederick and Curtin, Senator Pugh, A. K. McClure, Postmaster General Laton, the Randall club of Pittsburg, Governor's Guards of Columbia, S. C., Col. Oliver of Ohio and Mrs. Tyler, widow of ex-President Tyler.

Republican Assurances

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Star says: Representatives Bayne, Hiscock and Millard called upon President Cleveland and had quite a long talk with him. They told the president that they approved the attitude he had taken in his inaugural, and in carrying out the policy therein declared he would have their hearty support. In this they spoke as republicans and said they believed they spoke for a large majority of their party. The president received their advances in the best possible spirit and thanked them with much feeling and earnestness for their promises.

The First Official Acts.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The first official act of President Cleveland was the nomination of his cabinet. His second was to affix his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as officer on the retired list of the army with the rank of general.

The president to-day accepted the resignation of Mr. Arthur's cabinet and signed the commissions of the new cabinet officers. They will probably enter on the discharge of their duties to-morrow.

Grant's Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—When the commission was made out for the appointment of General Grant on the retired list, Secretary Lincoln retained it at the war department thinking it proper that the new secretary should be given an opportunity to countersign it after his signature by the president. Yesterday morning the president sent for it in order that there might be no delay in making the appointment. Secretary Lincoln took the commission to the executive mansion in person and handed it to the president, remarking that he had not acted on it because he thought Judge Endicott would be pleased to attend to it when his first official duties began. "That was very thoughtful in you, Mr. Lincoln," observed the president. "I have no doubt it would be a pleasure to Judge Endicott. Still, I will sign it myself that there may be no delay and then Judge Endicott can countersign it." President Cleveland thereupon affixed his signature. The commission, after the official record was made, was returned to the war department. This morning it was on the desk of the new secretary of war and the first official act of Secretary Endicott was to countersign it.

The New Secretaries Qualify.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Promptly at 12 o'clock four of President Cleveland's cabinet, Bayard, Whitney, Endicott and Garland, entered the office of the secretary of state. Mrs. Endicott, wife of the new secretary of war, accompanied the party, as did also Justice Field, of the U. S. supreme court. Immediately after entering Bayard took the oath of office, which was administered by Justice Field. Secretary Frelinghuysen and ex-Assistant Secretary Davis were present, also Senator Payne of Ohio and ex-Attorney General Pierrepont. The party then went to the room occupied by Secretary Chandler, where Whitney took the oath of office as secretary of the navy. In Secretary Lincoln's office, where Lieut. General Sheridan and staff and other officers of the war department had assembled, the oath was administered to Endicott. Mrs. Endicott entered the room on the arm of Bayard. As soon as Justice Field had administered the oath the various army officers were in turn introduced to the new secretary by Mr. Lincoln. Attorney General Garland was sworn into office at the department of justice. The oath was administered by Justice Field in the presence of ex-Attorney General Brewster, Secretaries Bayard, Manning, Whitney, Endicott, and Lamar and a few others. Brewster will continue to act as attorney general until Monday, when he will formally present his successor to the U. S. supreme court. The party proceeded from the department of justice to the treasury department, where the oath of office was administered to Secretary Manning. In addition to those already named there were present ex-Secretary McCulloch, Assistant Secretary Coon, W. H. Barnum of Connecticut, Smith M. Weed of New York, and many others, including several ladies. Soon after Secretary Manning had qualified all the bureau officers and chiefs of divisions visited his office and paid their respects.

Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Lamar also took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of their duties. There was little formality in the ceremony in either case. The oath was administered by Justice Field in the presence of Secretary Bayard, Attorney General Garland and others.

The Secretaries' Farewell.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the state, war and navy department buildings this morning the retiring secretaries bade the chiefs and clerks who served under them good-bye, and complimented them on their services. Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Lincoln, called on their subordinates in the offices which the heads of the state and war departments have occupied. Chandler called on his subordinates in their respective rooms. No official business of any character was transacted by the retiring officers prior to the incoming secretaries taking the oath of office. The building was filled with visitors. Congressman-elect Wheeler, of Alabama, headed a delegation that entered the department occupied by the secretary of the navy. The members of the delegation were men above the average size, numbering about a dozen. They were introduced to the retiring secretary, every one as a general or a colonel. Chandler, a man small in stature, quietly folded his hands in front of him and plainly remarked, "Gentlemen, give me time to pray," when he turned to Wheeler and was about to ask "Where are the judges?" He found the congressman-elect had left the room for a moment, but he soon returned with four Alabamians, to all of whom he gave the title "judge." A general laugh followed and the party then engaged in conversation.

Official Courtesies

WASHINGTON, March 9.—When the supreme court met to-day there was a large crowd in attendance to witness the presentation to the court of the new attorney general by the retiring head of the department. Attorney General Garland and ex Attorney General Brewster sat together at the bar of the court, and the enclosed part of the room reserved for attorneys in practice before the court was crowded with lawyers of prominence. When the justices had taken their seats, Brewster arose and asked permission of the court to present his successor, Hon. A. H. Garland. Brewster then said he desired to make grateful acknowledgement of the court's unceasing kindness to him.

The attorney general acknowledged the kindness of Brewster in presenting him, and addressing members of the court said "I shall attempt, with every possible exertion in my power, in the discharge of my duties before this court, so to demean myself as to merit your respect and entire confidence."

The chief justice then directed the clerk of the court to enter the commission of the attorney general upon the record, and turning to Brewster said, "The court will be glad to see the ex-attorney general before its bar." This ended the ceremony and the court proceeded to routine business.

The Funds Transferred

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The formal transfer of the treasury department from ex-Secretary McCulloch to Secretary Manning took place this morning. The new secretary was escorted to the department by the retiring secretary, who called at his house for him. Soon after their arrival Mr. McCulloch presented Assistant Secretaries French and Coon to the secretary. Mr. Manning, who had not yet taken the oath, said he would probably qualify during the day, but as he did not propose to enter actively into the business of the office until Monday he requested Assistant Secretary Coon to sign the mail for him to-day as acting secretary. Mr. Manning and Mr. McCulloch then retired to the secretary's private office and remained closeted together several hours, talking over the business and personnel of the department. A large number of persons called to pay their respects to the new secretary but were denied admission.

Secretary McCulloch said yesterday in speaking of the change in administration that he took it for granted Mr. Manning shared the views of President Cleveland on the question of finance. And as the president's views on that subject were in accord with his own he did not anticipate any change in the present policy of the government.

A Practical Civil Service Reformer

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Lamar received a great number of congratulatory calls to-day. The commissioner of the general land office, the commissioner of Indian affairs and the commissioner of pensions had prepared their resignations, but at the secretary's request deferred presenting them until Monday. One of Secretary Lamar's first official acts was to reinstate Mr. Hanna as private secretary to the secretary of the interior, which position he had held under Secretaries Schurz and Teller. From remarks that have been made by the new secretary it is evidently his intention to adopt a very conservative course in making changes in the personnel of the interior department and he is said to be thoroughly in sympathy with President Cleveland's views upon civil service principles.

Postmaster-General Vilas also received a number of callers, but left the department early in the afternoon, thus preventing the assistant postmaster generals from presenting their resignations.

A Popular Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Correspondence sent by the associated press from Chicago announcing the appointment of Gen. Black as commissioner of pensions has developed the fact that President Cleveland has made a popular selection. The appointment is well received in all quarters and it is said the general will be asked to assume the duties of the office at an early day.

Hazen's Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is understood General Hazen has written a letter to the new secretary of war asking that no steps be taken to dissolve the court martial recently ordered to try that officer, it having been intimated that such action would be taken by President Cleveland, and requesting that he may be tried in justice to himself.

It is understood Judge A. J. Mackey, counsel for General Hazen, will challenge all the members of the court martial to convene Wednesday next for the trial of that officer, on the ground that the late secretary of war brought a charge of disrespect to himself and he (the accuser at the same time made the detail for the court, which legally taints its character as a judicial body.

Republican Caucus

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Republican senators held a caucus this afternoon to further discuss the formation of committees. The subject was talked over at length but nothing decided. Incidentally treaties were mentioned, and the question was asked whether they better be considered at the present session. No one advocated that course and no one opposed it. The subject was finally left to the caucus committee to determine.

Postoffices Wanted

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The number of applications for postmasterships received to-day at the postoffice department has never been equaled in any previous day, and the first assistant postmaster general found it necessary to detail a special force of employes to file them.

The State Debt.

DENVER, March 9.—Banks last Saturday stirred up a tremendous racket by agreeing not to discount any more state vouchers. The vouchers have been bringing ninety-six per cent, a discount of four per cent on their face value. Up to Saturday, there was no difficulty in disposing of these state vouchers at that rate. The reason for stopping discounting is fear that the excess of state warrants over the constitutional debt renders all state securities of doubtful value. The constitutional limit is $10,000. The legislature of 1883 made appropriations which by the first of last November had run the state indebtedness up to $65,000 beyond this limit. This at any rate is according to the record of state officers contained in annual reports. The legislative committee ordered to look into the matter of the state indebtedness will probably get to work this week and a report will be speedily forthcoming. There is of course no doubt about the payment of all state warrants.

The Donna's Letter

DENVER, March 7.—In Justice Sopris' court this morning the case against Mrs. W. B. Daniels (Donna Madixxa) for sending a threatening letter was called. After hearing the evidence the justice held Mrs. Daniels to appear in the criminal court in the sum of $1000. The following is the letter, for sending which the action was brought:

Mr. Daniels:

I have this moment heard that you have contemplated or already have made defamatory statements about me. You know, and I know, that you know that they are false and are made for the sole purpose of shielding yourself from the consequences of the many wrongs I now suffer at your hands. If such statements have been or shall be made by you or through your agency, as there is a God above I will kill you the first time I meet you.

LILLIAN DANIELS.

Windsor Hotel, Saturday, midnight, February 28th, 1885.

Land Decisions

DENVER, March 9.—Two mandates were received to-day in the clerk's office of the United States court from the supreme court at Washington affirming the decisions of the United States circuit court for Colorado in the cases of the government against D. H. Moffat, Jr., and Moffat & Co. These decisions involve about three thousand acres of land in Bent county.

Skate as You Please.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The score of competitors in the roller skating match at 10 this morning was: Donovan 1,045 miles, Boyst 983, Omelia 964, Maddock 964, Schock 905. Donovan completed 1,000 miles between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, and the garden rang with cheers and applause. With one exception Donovan had at that time eclipsed the longest distance ever accomplished by a human being in six days in any mode of locomotion that requires physical exertion. The exception was the six day bicycle record of Charles Terront in England, who made 1,072 miles.

In the roller skating tournament the "sport" of Meyer and Calhoun this afternoon was the event of the day. The reserve power they showed was astonishing. The garden was very well filled, many spectators being school children. Walton came on soon after Calhoun and Meyer "let up," and after a round or two gave another exhibition of speed. He passed the Indian file of skaters like a flash. Calhoun was tempted to pursue but Walton soon shook him off. Omelia's condition at 5 o'clock was a sad one. The score at 7 p. m. was: Donovan 1,083, Boyst 1,032, Omelia 1,017, Maddock 1,000, Schock 942, Allen 845, Johnson 842, Calhoun 821, Meyers 621.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Three thousand people attended during the evening. Walton, Boyst, Maddock, Omelia and Robinson sprinted on the track, and at 10.15 Captain Williams turned the clock ahead to 12 midnight. The band played "Home, Sweet Home." The scorers gathered their score sheets, finding there was to be no more skating, and several hundred people sat by and wondered when the end would be. There was no "winding up," as in old pedestrian contests. The winner, Donovan, receives the $250 medal and $50; Boyst $250; Omelia $150, and Maddock $100, and the remainder of those who finished $50 each. It is stated the winner, Donovan, has worn his stockings several days and that the flesh at the finish pressed through the texture until the boy's limbs were in a sad condition. He was thus treated lest, should his feet be dressed, he would be unable to resume.

Following is the score of those remaining on the track at the conclusion: Donovan 1,092 miles, Boyst 1,045, Omelia 1,022, Maddock 1,000, Schock 950, Johnson 859, Allen 859, Calhoun 850, Meyer 835, Ward 815, Walton 701.

It is reported at Shanghai that English and American vessels have been overhauled by the French men-of-war.

WARRING FOR WAGES.

No Material Change in the Situation in the Railway Strike.

Propositions Made for Arrangement of the Trouble.

The Governor of Texas Refuses to Call out Troops.

Railway Strikes.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Governor Marmaduke has called the militia here to go to Sedalia, Missouri, to aid in repressing trouble likely to arise there to-day out of the railroad strike. About 150 officers and men left here this morning on a special train and will arrive at Sedalia at 3 p. m.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—In the legislature a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy for the Wabash railway strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—In response to the call for troops from Governor Marmaduke Lieutenant Colonel Wainbridge left with 250 militia and a gatling gun for Sedalia, Mo., at 11 o'clock to-day. A riot is very seriously feared at Sedalia, where one thousand striking employes of the Gould system are said to menace property and public peace. The soldiers left on a special train and will make the run to Sedalia, 180 miles, by 4 o'clock this evening.

The St. Louis militia found considerable difficulty in getting ammunition. It was finally arranged, however, and the boys left with ten thousand ball cartridges.

Employes of the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis are still at work, and they say they have no present intention to strike. Men discuss the question very closely, and it is believed the departure of the greater part of the militia from the city will have a bad effect in encouraging strikers. The Missouri Pacific is refusing freight and discharging or suspending many employes not connected with the strike.

Some of the Wabash men are out here. Others say they will strike. It is said the Missouri Pacific company has hired a number of Pinkerton detectives and sent them up to Sedalia armed with Winchester rifles, to protect property until the troops arrive.

SEDALIA, March 10.—Strikers here are defiant.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 10.—The situation is unchanged to-night. One freight arrived from St. Louis but none departed. The adjutant general of the state has been in consultation with both strikers and citizens to-day, saying the strikers must not interfere with the business of the road, and if they persisted in so doing the power of the state would be used to protect the company in the movement of its trains. The troops from St. Louis were brought to Centertown within fifty miles of Sedalia, where they now are. Late to-night an armistice was agreed upon until noon of the 14th of March, at which time the strikers are to have an answer. Governor Marmaduke and General Jamison are to act as mediators.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Strikers here are considering a proposition which will be submitted to railroad officials this afternoon. They have decided to discontinue their interference with Wabash trains, fearing a conflict with federal authorities, that road being in the hands of the United States court. A force of United States marshals is now guarding that property. The mayor has called a special session of the council to meet this afternoon. No freights have moved on the Missouri Pacific.

TOPEKA, March 10.—Governor Martin has no intention of calling out the militia on account of the Missouri Pacific railroad strike at Atchison. He has, however, telegraphed members of the state board of railroad commissioners to meet him at Atchison to-morrow to endeavor to effect arbitration of the strike.

ATCHISON, March 10.—There is no change in the Missouri Pacific situation. Striking shopmen here still hold possession of the shops and locomotives. Railroad officials are waiting developments at other localities on the line of road.

PARSONS, Kas., March 10.—Strikers on the Missouri Pacific remain firm. They have been very quiet to-day. It is rumored to-night that they have ordered all engines and men along the line as far south as Muskogee to come to Parsons for protection, and also that after to-morrow no passenger trains will be permitted to pass except an engine and mail car. This morning Superintendent Goldest and Sheriff Lampson attempted to fire up an engine and take out a freight train, but were not permitted to do so.

GALVESTON, March 10.—The News' Austin special says: Governor Ireland this evening issued a proclamation bearing upon the railroad strike now existing in north Texas calling upon peace officers, county and district attorneys and others to be vigilant in seeing that all classes of persons and property are protected [illegible]. The governor says if any class is wronged or oppressed, "the remedy should be sought through the legislature and other peaceful methods."

GALVESTON, March 10.—The News' Dallas special says: Section hands here employed on the Texas Pacific struck this morning on invitation of couriers who passed through on a hand car. The strikers drew the fires from three engines. The company will attempt to recover the engines to-morrow and begin to move other trains. A call has been issued by "friends of labor" for a mass meeting Thursday with the object of raising funds to assist strikers at other points who are reported suffering for breadstuffs. Bloodshed is apprehended if the company attempts to move trains with a small force.

A Palestine special says the yard shops at that point are now in charge of Sheriff Davis' deputies, who took out several trains to-day. Strikers have been excluded from the yard.

At Marshall to-day the county and city officials were notified by the railroad company that if court authorities do not interfere to break up the strike and prevent the stopping of trains the company will hold the county liable for damage arising from the interruption of business. On receipt of the notice County Judge Keller interviewed a committee of the strikers, who assured the judge that no violence was contemplated. Civil authorities thereupon decided not to interfere. This is regarded as a victory for the strikers, who remain quiet but firm.

The News Denison special says: The strike goes on as usual. Sheriff Douglass to-day took an engine out of the round house and proceeded a short distance when he was stopped by strikers who disabled the engine. Douglass afterward left town. The strikers are quiet but very determined.

At Denison the situation is unchanged. No freights are running. An attempt to-day to move perishable freight was frustrated by the strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Captain R. S. Hayes, senior vice president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, in an interview on the strike said: "The main question in this strike is one of personal liberty or whether the interests of men who are not satisfied with their positions as employes shall be allowed to prevent other men who have no expressed cause of dissatisfaction from continuing work. Out of 25,000 employes of the Southwestern and Wabash systems not 1,000 are directly affected by the reduction of wages, which is alleged to be the reason for this strike, and I am morally certain that of this 1000 at least 500 would go to work to-morrow if they were not restrained by their bulldozing co-employes. The reduction made is in regard to men employed in machine shops and round houses and some of the coal shute men. The train service hands have not been reduced. The reductions have been principally in Texas, where they may be said in a general way to range from 5 to 10 per cent., but leaving wages at which other men following like means of livelihood have heretofore gotten along very comfortably. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas the reductions are not so great, but the Texas lines were not more than paying expenses and fixed charges, as a rule, and some of them were not even doing this, in these depressed times. It was simply a question whether a given sum of money allotted for expenditures to repair rolling stock and keep up round houses should be so distributed as to give employment to a large or small number of men, and it was decided to keep as many men as possible. During the dark winter days the hours were limited by reason of the shortness of daylight and shopmen worked but five days in the week of nine hours each, or a week of 45 hours. This time rule prevailed in all shops in Kansas and Missouri, but on the first of last month the schedule time was raised to six days of ten hours, giving fifteen hours more working time each week, or from four to six days extra pay in each month. Some ten days since, both Mr. Hoxie and myself were in Texas, visiting different places where these troubles have occurred, and the men if they had complaints, had an opportunity to present them but no complaints were made."

JEFFERSON CITY, March 11.—This morning a committee of citizens and strikers from Sedalia arrived and waited on Marmaduke. He made an appointment for 12 o'clock, when a conference was held. The committee assured the governor of the orderly condition of affairs at Sedalia, and the utter uselessness of an armed force, and requested that the militia be ordered back to St. Louis. The governor replied that unless there was urgent necessity troops would not be sent to Sedalia, but that the law should not be violated and that trains must be allowed to run. Further, he intended to keep the militia on hand at close call until matters have been satisfactorily adjusted and there was no fear of disturbance.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A Sedalia special to the Post Dispatch says: Superintendent Sager sent for the executive committee of the strikers this morning and asked if they had not violated the contract made last night to allow freight trains to run. They replied that they had not, as that promise was made with the understanding that freights were to be run if men could be found to run them. Three attempts were made last night to take out trains and several times to-day, but they failed on account of the men employed leaving the trains.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—No developments here to-day in the Missouri Pacific and Wabash strike. Advices from Atchison state that Governor Martin and the railroad commissioners arrived there this morning and will hold a conference with the opposing parties to-day.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 11.—No freight trains were moved to-day. No violence was used to prevent it but when an engineer would step on a locomotive a party of strikers requested the engineer to take the engine back to the round house, which he did. This was tried several times with different men with the same result. A committee of citizens which visited the governor to-day report nothing new. The governor maintains the law must be enforced. If no violence is used by the strikers he does not intend to interfere with them. The troops are still at Centertown awaiting orders.

PARSONS, Kas., March 11.—Another quiet day among Missouri Pacific strikers. Adjutant General Campbell, sent here by Governor Martin, arrived to-day. After thorough investigation he came to the conclusion that there was no need of troops as the company's property was not endangered.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—All Wabash trains and the Missouri Pacific passenger trains from this point are now running as usual. The only work permitted in Missouri Pacific yards is the switching of a few freight cars that the strikers are allowing to be moved to accommodate shippers. An agent of a connecting line stated to a Times reporter this evening that he was informed to-day by representatives of the Missouri Pacific that the freight blockade on that road would be removed to-morrow. This report is authentic and is understood to mean that railroad officials will either effect a compromise to-morrow or force an issue and undertake to operate freight trains despite the opposition of strikers. A small reserve police force was kept on duty to-day, but there has been no occasion for their services. One local military company of forty men is also held in readiness in case of emergency.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 12.—Governor Martin and the railroad commissioners held a long conference to-day with a committee of strikers and Division Superintendent Sager, of the Missouri Pacific road. A proposition was made by the governor for differences to be arbitrated by the board of commissioners. This was conveyed by the committee to a general meeting of strikers to-night and the committee was instructed to say to the governor that the strikers would accept the services of the commissioners as arbitrators provided wages were first restored to the October scale pending arbitration; that the other shops in the strike shall be treated in the same manner in their respective states, and that until a conclusion is reached which shall be mutually agreeable matters shall stand as at present. This report having been made to the governor, another conference was held and it was agreed by the committee that they would go in deference to a suggestion made by Governor Martin join committees from Parsons and Sedalia and proceed to St. Louis and interview Messrs. Hayes and Hoxie in person.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Under instructions of Judge Treat, of the United States court here, United States Marshal Cousins left to-night with a posse of men for Hannibal, Mo., to take charge of and protect the Wabash railroad property at that point.

GALVESTON, March 11.—A News Marshall special says: An attempt was made to-day by detective Furlong, assisted by city authorities, to take out a freight train. As the engine was about to leave the yard, strikers quietly assembled and requested the engineer to get down and out, which he did. The engine was taken back to the round house and the fires drawn. This evening the county attorney telegraphed Governor Ireland: "Strikers here are quiet, peaceable, sober citizens. They are not making any demonstrations in the injury of persons or the property of the railway."

A Longview special says: The situation is unchanged. The strikers to-day refused to permit a Texas Pacific engine to transfer freight to the Galveston, Sabine & St. Louis railroad. Dispatches from other points show the situation practically unchanged.

A News Dallas special says: It is said a compromise may be looked for between the Texas Pacific company and strikers, the officials have invited the secretary of the striking mechanics to a conference, from which peace is expected. The governor's proclamation is generally regarded as uncalled for. The Evening Post says: "Governor Ireland has no more right to dabble in this fight than we have, and he would do well to wait till the authority of the state is defied before he rushes into print." The strikers remain orderly and firm.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—A Jefferson City, Mo., special to the Post-Dispatch says: The air is filled with all sorts of wild rumors. Strikers claim a compromise has been offered by Governor Brown, representing the railroad company, to restore old wages of last October with a probable increase. Governor Brown denies the statement. He says the railroad will not negotiate with the strikers because they are not law-abiding, honest citizens, and could not treat with them under any circumstances. A strike at Pleasant Hill, Mo., commenced this morning. Shops and yards are in possession of a mob. Trouble is feared there. Militia are still at Centretown, fifteen miles west of here, waiting orders.

SEDALIA, March 12.—No change in the condition of affairs here. The streets of the city are as quiet as Sunday. Scarcely any business is being done. Adjutant General Jameson is here again and with a police force endeavored to move freight trains. Five attempts were made and each time the strikers requested the engineers not to move their engines, and the request was complied with. The strikers will hold a meeting this afternoon when it is expected Captain Hayes, senior vice president of the Missouri Pacific will be present.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—The Missouri Pacific officials made no move to-day toward paying and discharging strikers, though reports of such are in circulation. No effort was made here to move freight trains. A committee from the strikers left to-night for Sedalia, where with committees from other points they will hold a conference with Mr. Hayes.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—United States Marshal Cousins of this city reached Hannibal, Mo., this morning with a strong force of deputies to protect Wabash railroad property. Train Master Ritchie also arrived to move about a hundred loaded freight cars held by the strikers. They were met by the strikers who refused to allow the engines to go to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas yards for cars. Two leaders were arrested. The locomotives were then permitted to pass but engineers refused to run the engines without permission of the strikers. Policeman Redford, who is about half an engineer, then boarded one of the locomotives, ran to the yards and got out one train which started east this afternoon. Regular engineers finally concluded to run their engines and the work progressed. The strikers are very indignant at Policeman Redford.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Vice President Hoxie replied to Governor Martin's telegram substantially as follows: "If the men will accept their pay to the date of their quitting work and will permit us to resume traffic and occupy our property we will meet them and discuss and arrange wages with them for future employment on an intelligent and liberal basis."

Neither Captain Hayes nor Colonel Hoxie has gone to Sedalia to confer with the strikers, as intimated in dispatches, nor is likely either will go.

DENISON, Texas, March 12.—The Missouri Pacific made no attempt to move freight trains. Strikers remained firm and quiet. The company has notified the strikers of their discharge by posting notices on the doors of shops and round houses requesting them to call and get their money. Only one man so far has complied. No arrests have been made as the officers of the road don't know the men offending and can find no one who will tell who they are or make affidavits. Governor Ireland's proclamation has had no effect.

GALVESTON, March 12.—A News Austin special says: Vice Pres. Hoxie of the Gould system requested Governor Ireland to order State Rangers to Texas points where a strike exists, offering to pay expenses of transportation. The governor refused to comply on the ground that no serious disturbance exists and local officers are protecting railroad property.

GALVESTON, March 12.—A News Marshall special says: The situation of the strike is unchanged. Strikers are firm. Four men arrested to-day for interfering with the movement of trains and gave bonds for appearance in the district court two weeks hence.

The Illinois Deadlock.

SPRINGFIELD, March 12.—In joint convention both parties voted, Morrison 99, Logan 99, McMillan, republican, voted for Nelson E. Blake, of Chicago, [illegible], democrat, voted for Ward, Sittig, republican, voted for Washburn, and Streeter, democrat, voted for Black. The second ballot was the same except that Haines declined to vote and Morrison received one less. On the third ballot McMillan voted for Logan, thus making the vote of Logan 100, Morrison 98, Black 1, Washburn 1, Ward 1, Haines not voting.

The fourth ballot was the same as the third except that Haines increased Morrison's vote one. The fifth ballot was the same. On the sixth, McMillan changed to Blake; balance the same and no election. The convention then adjourned.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Relations Between England and Russia More Pacific.

The Czar Expresses a Desire for Peaceful Settlement.

American Opposition to Barrios' Central American Scheme.

Conflict in Asia.

LONDON, March 12.—The cabinet met at noon. The unusually early hour at once attracted attention. Reports quickly spread that a crisis had been considered. Interest in the meeting was soon intense. This was warranted by several incidents which preceded and attended the council. Immediately before the conference, Colonel George A. Maude, equerry in chief to the queen, called upon Gladstone and had a long interview. Among the rumors to which this gave rise was one to the effect that her majesty had been advised that the Indian situation was grave and required vigorous and decisive action, and that the queen rather urgently insisted on her government doing something. This and similar stories attracted a large crowd to Downing street, and before the cabinet was long in session the prime minister's official residence was surrounded by a large crowd. Up to three o'clock it was not publicly known what the ministry had done. It was reported that they had decided to address a serious representation to the Russian government that if through any Russian advance in Afghanistan conflicts occurred with the ameer's troops Russia must accept the consequences, as England was bound to guard Afghan territory.

Lord Hartington, British minister of war, to-day conferred with Lieutenant General Allison and other military authorities on Indian affairs, including several Indian military officials concerning England's condition for a conflict in Asia.

The Evening Standard states that it has earned remonstrances from the highest quarters have been addressed to Russia in the interest of peace and have met with such a chilling response that slight hopes are now entertained that hostilities can be avoided.

The government has ordered naval and military pensioners at the Portsmouth dock yard to be in readiness for medical inspection, the first time such inspection has been ordered since the Crimean war. There is a report to the effect that the channel fleet has been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean.

In the house of commons this afternoon Gladstone said England's relations with Russia in consequence of the latter's reported encroachments on Afghan territory have not been improved during the past several days.

Fitz Maurice, under foreign secretary, stated that the Russians had not occupied Zulfikar pass. The secretary said it was not desirable on the part of the government to make public any further information.

LONDON, March 12.—The relations of England and Russia are assuming a more favorable aspect. Baron De Staal imparted to Granville the contents of a dispatch from De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, in which it was stated that the czar earnestly desires a speedy and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty. De Giers denies that Russian outposts have been advanced beyond the limits claimed as the frontier. It is reported De Staal informed Granville that the movement of Russian troops toward Askabad was not ordered until the position on the frontier had become threatening. Autograph letters were exchanged between Queen Victoria and Emperor William and the latter is using his personal influence with the czar to preserve peace. Bismarck remains passive and has made no official representation to Russia.

The Afghan Trouble.

LONDON, March 12.—Financial circles are excited over official reports received this afternoon confirming the report published in the Times this morning to the effect that Russian troops have advanced further into Afghan territory. The Russian government admits that such a movement has taken place but asserts that it was only intended for the purpose of seeking a more suitable position in case of war with Afghanistan. It is generally believed both Afghans and Russians are hurrying forward and a collision is imminent.

LONDON, March 12.—Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the house of commons this evening that the government was not informed of any further advance of Russians or Afghanistans, nor did he believe such advance would be made.

Rumors of war with Russia and expectation of large deliveries of stock at the conclusion of settlement to-morrow, together with general disinclination to buy stocks of any sort under present circumstances, completely demoralized the market to-day. Except in cases of American and Canadian railway securities prices have fallen heavily on all sides.

LONDON, March 12.—Officials of the Russian embassy deny that any preparations for war are being made by Russia on the Afghan frontier. There is only the usual number of troops in southern Turkestan, and no movement is being made toward sending more there.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard affirms that General Lumsden has occupied Zulfikar pass and expresses the belief that this is only a timely movement to prevent Russians from occupying it. Large quantities of provisions are being stored at Herat.

Recruiting is in active progress in India to supply reserves and make up for the drain on the reserve force drafted for active service. The native press are unanimously clamorous for war with Russia.

Germany and England.

BERLIN, March 12.—The result of Count Herbert Bismarck's special mission to England, relative to German interests in west Africa, is reported as follows: England concedes to Germany the whole of the Cameroons country with the exception of the mission town of Victoria, where Germans are alleged to have hauled down the British flag. England further agrees not to interfere with any action Germany may take in the entire country from the south bank of the Rio Del Rey, a small river emptying into the Bight of Biafra some distance north of Cameroons to Gaboon, which enters the sea near the equator. Germany on the other hand recognizes the supremacy of England over the country lying between the north bank of the Rio Del Rey and Lagos. This covers the basin of the lower Niger.

LONDON, March 12.—The press association denies that Granville has conceded Cameroons territory to Germany or has abandoned [illegible]

Barrios' Scheme.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, March 12.—On the 6th of March President Barrios of Guatemala declared that Central America should constitute one republic and that he would assume command of all military forces of the various states. This declaration was accepted by Honduras but rejected by San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The forces of Guatemala began immediately to march against San Salvador. President Zaldivar telegraphed an account of the situation to General Diaz, president of Mexico, and asked him to use his influence to prevent bloodshed. In answer Diaz sent the following telegram to President Zaldivar:

"I have taken necessary precautions against any contingency that may arise. I telegraphed President Barrios as follows: 'Your telegram of the 7th instant announcing your determination to declare Central America one republic and assume yourself command of all forces thereof has been received. This declaration has been rejected energetically by your sister republics. These circumstances created such antipathy to your course among Mexican citizens that my government will be obliged to take immediate action to prevent the execution of your threat against sister nationalities of this continent.'"

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, via Galveston, March 12.—Active war preparations are being made throughout the country. The government now has several thousand men ready to send to the frontier. Strenuous efforts to resist Barrios are being made in Costa Rica. A large number of soldiers are ready to move. Great enthusiasm is manifested and confidence in final result displayed. It is thought probably some quarters of Guatemala will consider the matter before attempting coercive measures, and that a friendly solution of the difficult problem of uniting the five states may be arrived at.

Gladstone on the German Affair.

LONDON, March 12.—In the commons when the grant for the diplomatic service came up for consideration Geist and other conservatives criticised the apparent disposition of the government to create ill feeling against Germany. Fitz Maurice, under foreign secretary repudiated the intentions attributed to the government. He admitted there had been a passing cloud of misunderstanding with Germany, which however had happily been removed.

Gladstone said he wished it distinctly understood that Bismarck's dispatch of May 5th had never been delivered to the English government. He regretted this because the dispatch would have received all the friendly attention it well deserved. Gladstone declared that he would stand behind no man in the value he attached to the friendship of Germany. Great cheering throughout the house. He must say however that he was not prepared to admit that the friendship of any country in the world was now or had ever been necessary to enable England to maintain her position. He thought Germany's colonizing operations were bona fide and consistent with the rights of all parties. England, with due regard to the claims of her own colonists, ought to meet Germany in no grudging spirit and should refrain from discussing the occupation of this or that spot after the manner of hucksters, showing a disposition to grudge what we are unable to hold, and if Germany became a colonizing power he would only say God speed to her. He hoped she would become England's partner and ally in the work of civilizing the world. This was the spirit in which he viewed the matter, and regardless of this or that dispatch Germany would have the best and heartiest wishes of the English government and every encouragement which it was in their power to give. Great cheering.

The Mahdi's Promise.

VARNA, March 12.—Turkish authorities in the Arabian province of Hedjaz seized hundreds of placards distributed by emissaries of El Mahdi at Jeddah, Dokan, Lita and other sea port towns opposite Soudan. The placards order the "faithful" to organize and expel the Turks from Arabia, promising that the prophet will soon arrive at Jeddah and lead his hosts to Mecca where there will be such displays in the sky as will leave no doubt of his identity.

Assault on Suakim.

CAIRO, March 12.—A dispatch just received from Suakim says heavy firing from Osman Digna's force continues this (Thursday) evening. The Sikhs and East Surrey regiments (mainly composed of Londoners) are returning fire. At the time the dispatch was sent the bugles of the British camp were sounding a general alarm.

Drilling Recruits.

LONDON, March 12.—The government has issued an order directing that all untrained soldiers forthwith go through a complete musketry course. Three hundred recruits for the guards proceeded from London to Aldershot to-day to receive instruction in the use of the rifle.

Resolved to Investigate.

LONDON, March 12.—English holders of Wabash bonds at a meeting to-day resolved to reject Joy's scheme for reorganization, and decided to have a most rigid investigation made into the affairs of the company and seek the removal of the present management, which was violently denounced. Joy was not present at the meeting.

River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Notwithstanding the failure of congress last session to make an appropriation for rivers and harbors, engineers in charge of improvements will be able to continue for some time. Of $14,000,000 appropriated at the close of the first session of the last congress there was about $9,000,000 balance in the treasury in the latter part of February. This appropriation was not made until July, '84, and it was not till August that it was available. At that time but a short period remained during which work could be accomplished. Especially was this the case in the north. A considerable portion of the $9,000,000 will be used in contracts which have been made, and under which the contractors will work during the coming season. In the bill which passed both houses of congress last year there was a clause providing that the engineers in charge of improvements on the Portland, Ky., St. Mary's, Mich., and Des Moines, Iowa, canals should draw upon the treasury through the secretary of war for operating expenses and repairs without reference to any appropriations. This will enable the officers in charge of these improvements to continue work without hindrance. Officers in the engineers department of the army say the Mississippi river will be the greatest sufferer because of the failure of congress to make appropriation. There was available at the beginning of the present year but about $500,000 for continuing improvement on that river. Other improvements to suffer will be those whose rapid completion is necessary that the object desired may be obtained. Of the money appropriated now on hand a sufficient sum to preserve the improvements until another appropriation is made will be reserved whenever possible.

The Hazen Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The general court martial convened for the trial of General Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, met in this city this morning, General Hancock presiding. The counsel for General Hazen challenged Brigadier General MacFeely as a member of the court on the ground of the unfriendly relations between them growing out of his (Hazen's) criticisms of the subsistence department of the army, of which General MacFeely is the head, when he (Hazen) was endeavoring to abolish the system of post tradership in the army. The court sustained the challenge and the accused waived his right to further challenges. General Hazen was then arraigned and then through his counsel a demurrer to the specifications and charges alleging that he criticized and impugned the propriety of the action of the secretary of war in refusing to send a sealing steamer to the relief of the Greeley party after failure of the Proteus expedition in the fall of 1883. The court overruled the demurrer and the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and several specifications. He desired however to make a certain admission concerning actions charged against him and pending preparation of these admissions the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The Rush at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There was about the usual rush of visitors to the White House to-day. The president arose early and at once betook himself to opening his mail, which was unusually large. The secretary of war called about noon and had a long conference with the president. At 1 o'clock the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public and the president was kept busy receiving his callers for over an hour.

Colonel Lamont said to-day that the reduction in the clerical force in the White House was made merely in the interest of economy and therefore no appointments would be made to fill the vacancies created. He said there might possibly be one or two more changes in the personnel of the force, but that would be all. Since President Cleveland's inauguration the entire clerical force, including the private secretary, has been busily engaged from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and it is expected the rush in business will continue the continuance of these working hours for some time to come. One of the regulations of the House prohibits employes from smoking in the office.

Lamar's Assistant.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Edward D. Clark of Vicksburg, Miss., was to-day nominated assistant secretary of the interior. He is a member in very high standing of the bar of Mississippi and has practiced before the supreme court of the United States. He is said to be a man of great legal learning and force of character, who has been so wedded to his profession that he has steadfastly declined to have any connection with politics, although holding strong democratic opinions.

Pressure on the President.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A strong effort is being made by prominent democrats, with Randall at their head, to secure the appointment of Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, as commissioner of internal revenue. The president has not yet come to a decision with regard to filling this place, and it is not likely the nomination will be sent to the senate before the end of the week. Miller, who is thought to be Thompson's strongest competitor for the position, has been auditor of West Virginia for the past eight years.

Hungry for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—At the postoffice and interior departments the rush of visitors continued to-day without diminution, and notices have been posted in conspicuous places by the postmaster general and secretary of the interior to the effect that only senators and representatives will be received after noon. The regulation is beginning to have a perceptible effect, and both these officials now find time to devote a small part of the day to the transaction of necessary routine business.

Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Dr. Douglass said to-night that while General Grant had slept but little Tuesday night he had rested comfortably last night and arose just before noon to-day feeling better than he has for several days. He partook generously of nourishment in liquid form and his pulse was lower than yesterday. General Grant was never a hearty eater and since his illness he has eaten more than when in perfect health. He retired early to-night in excellent condition, comparatively speaking.

Mackin and Gallagher Sentenced.

CHICAGO, March 12.—In the United States circuit court this afternoon, after hearing an elaborate argument for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Mackin and Wm. Gallagher, who were found guilty in the celebrated Eighteenth ward election case, Judge Blodgett, at 4:40 p. m., denied the motion of a new trial. He then ordered the prisoners before the bar and formally sentenced each to two years' imprisonment in Joliet and also imposed a fine of $5,000 on each. He then ordered them into custody of the U. S. marshal and deferred the date of their removal to Joliet for ten days. Neither man flinched when sentence was pronounced. Gleason's case was not disposed of as Leonard Swett is to present some arguments to the court.

The prisoners were then taken to the county jail and locked up. Papers will probably be perfected to-morrow appealing to Judge Gresham for a review of the case, pending which the prisoners will doubtless be released on bail again. It is believed the review by Judge Gresham is the last move which the prisoners can make to delay or avoid punishment.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

General Graham has arrived at Suakim.

The French captured immense quantities of military stores at Keelung.

New York police prevented a boxing match yesterday between Charley Mitchell and Steve Taylor.

The loss of Chinese in the defense of positions around Keelung, captured by French men of war, was 1,200.

The U. S. ship Lackawanna arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Acapulco. She reports having 2 cases of yellow fever. Owen Griffith, a barber, and William White, sailor, died.

General Grant was better yesterday. He slept well Wednesday night and has been free from pain for the past four days. He is now able to walk up and down stairs at will.

Further advices from Gen. Briere De L'Isle relative to the Chinese defeat at Thuyenquan, state that the Chinese troops numbered 20,000. They retired in the direction of Thuyenquan.

The English government has ordered contractors to hasten the construction of the Suakim-Berber railway and two hundred additional navvies have been sent to work upon the road.

Major [illegible] Haworth, superintendent of all Indian schools under the government, died suddenly yesterday at Albuquerque, N. M., while on a tour of inspection. He leaves a widow and two married daughters.

Stephen J. Meany, acting assistant counsel for Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, sailed from London yesterday for New York. His object is to procure evidence with which to prove an alibi in the case of the accused men.

SOUTHERN TEMPER

Yesterday the country had been under the new administration a week. The country has been quiet and nothing in its commercial or social affairs would indicate that there has been a change. There has been no panic in stocks and no shutting down of factories. Last fall during the campaign dreadful disasters were predicted in case of democratic success. But they have not come. The democratic party now rules the nation after twenty-four years of waiting. We see in our cabinet an ex-rebel senator, an ex-rebel soldier, and a northern advocate of the doctrine of secession. The ate rebellious states practically rule one branch of congress and made the largest contribution to President Cleveland's election. It is difficult to understand without reflection why such a state of affairs should not cause alarm. The reason it does not is the confidence in Cleveland's conservatism and also the excellent temper shown by the south since the triumph in November. There has been no noisy boasting or undue elation over the victory. The south has accepted its victory with a proper sense of the responsibility it brings and with a sober determination to make a wise use of it. This is excellently illustrated in the Atlanta Constitution of March first. A historical article is published giving a resumé of the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861. The introduction contains the following excellent sentiments, which must please every northern reader.

"A quarter of a century has passed since that day. A war without parallel in scope and energy has swept the land. The graves of half a million heroes testify to the valor of the survivors. From the wreck of battle the union has been saved. Five millions of slaves have been freed and enfranchised. The right of secession, submitted to the verdict of the sword, has been cut down forever. An indissoluble republic of equal and sovereign states is the legacy of the war—and a enderer and a stronger and a better people rise up to call it blessed.

"President Lincoln, kindliest and greatest of republicans, met his death that shadowed history. He at the hands of an assassin. His party, sinewy and heroic in its strong hands and strenuous times, was corrupted and inflamed under weaker leadership and circumstance. It left the straight and simple path that, "with charity for all and malice toward none," he had pointed out, and fled the devious ways of passion and partisanship. The high pulsing emotions that uttered his ringing invocation inspired his soldiers for battle, were prostituted to the doubtful uses of the politician, and strife and bitterness divided his people, long after the south had surrendered in perfect good faith and the north had with trans respect accepted her sheathed sword.

"At last after longer wanderings and more stubborn irreconcilement than we should have had if he had been spared, but in the patient wisdom of God, at last all this has passed, and the era of restored amity and confidence opens before us. Poor as the south is and has been—impoverished as she was by the loss of our hundred million dollars' worth of slaves and the subversion of her social and industrial system desolate as the ravages of war left her smiling valleys and bare her of credit—pitiful as was the resource out of which she has so bravely and hopefully builded her new prosperity—ten thousand times more does she value the democratic restoration for the assurance it gives of full peace and reconciliation between the sections, than for all the spoils or power ten such restorations might bring. It is fit, then, that we should set in apposition the two great chapters of our later history—to-day, the going out of the old democratic dynasty—next week, the coming in of the new. Let us take to our hearts, in the moment of our triumph, the noble words uttered by Mr. Lincoln in his hour of trial—let us make the shibboleth of the new era of peace and good the solemn sentences with which, in his inaugural, he met the era of strife and war—glorious words that, stretching as a bow of promise across the gulf of twenty-five dark and troublesome years, bespeak the cloudless sunshine and prosperity to come.

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

The city election promises to be the most interesting one we have ever had.

Attorney General Garland was a whig before the war. He was opposed to secession and served as an anti-secession delegate to the Arkansas state convention in 1861.

The issue to be presented to our people is whether we shall have free whisky with our present ordinance, or effective prohibition of all saloon business under a modified ordinance.

Secretary Lamar did not seem to be convinced by Senator Teller's legal argument in behalf of the "Backbone" grant. He very properly suspended the further issue of patents.

The appropriation for 1885 and 1886 is $476,000. Of this $195,000 is appropriated to pay the expenses of the legislature, or something over $3,000 a day. This is the most extravagant feature of the appropriation.

The New York Tribune is dissatisfied with the appointment of Lamar to the interior department. It thinks he cannot do the work. He may not be able, but he will not leave suspicious land grants to the last day of his term and then sign the patents.

One of the most surprising features of the recent annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad, is that of a total business of 22,583,525 tons of freight only 1,334,769 tons were through freight. This makes the through business about six per cent and the local business about 94 per cent.

The legislature discharged a number of clerks yesterday. This is a confession of the justice of the charge of extravagance. There are over one hundred clerks while not over a dozen are needed. The legislature seems to be very thoroughly on the "make."

It is not unusual for us to compare ourselves with European countries. But in one respect we are at least in better circumstances. We are not troubled at the time with the chance of foreign wars. We live peaceably with our neighbors and mind our own business.

The expenditures of the legislature were first estimated at $1,000 a day and an appropriation bill was introduced to pay these expenses of $90,000. This was a very large amount, as there are only 75 members of the legislature. Their pay has usually been the largest item, but this is only $300, we believe. It is now proposed to increase this to $130,000, or at the rate of $1,500 a day. The $40,000 represents the estimated increase caused by unnecessary expenditures. It is believed that this amount is not nearly sufficient, but the legislature will not dare appropriate more. The deficit will take the form of certificates of indebtedness which cannot be exchanged into warrants until the next legislature meets. It is the fear of a large circulation of these certificates of indebtedness that is now injuring the state credit and causing the depreciation of the state paper.

The campaign for the city election seems to be opening. The republicans have brought out the name of Mr. [illegible] Wells for mayor. This is the first public nomination that has been made for this office. It is a matter of some congratulation to the tax payers that so good a nomination has been made. We know that Mr. Wells has excellent business ability. He has had experience in municipal affairs in his old home where he was relied upon to keep down expenses and prevent extravagance. He has a genius for details, and would thoroughly systematize himself with our city business, so that there would be no reckless expenditures. He has been in the real estate and insurance business here, and was for some months business manager of the Republican. In these positions he had exceptional advantages to acquaint himself with city affairs. He is careful and prudent, and always has an eye to the balance sheet. We need some such man in this office. Dr. Strickler is another man who would make an excellent mayor. His course in the council the last year has won for him the high regard and gratitude of those who wish our business affairs conducted in a careful, economical manner. Some such man should be elected. There is another qualification that should be referred to, and that is the stand which a candidate may take with reference to the enforcement of our ordinances. Whether our ordinance on prohibition is modified or not, the candidate should be pledged to its enforcement, so that the sham prohibition policy of the last few months shall be done away with. No candidate should be nominated simply because he holds orthodox views on prohibition. There are other duties he should be fitted for. But the candidate should be pledged to the enforcement of such laws as we have. If the enforcement of them shows them to be unjust and unwise this is the surest means of securing their repeal. Economy and enforcement of city laws is the platform on which the success of candidate for mayor should stand.

The Denver Tribune-Republican publishes an article on reform in municipal affairs in excellent spirit, but we cannot see that it can carry out its views without boxing republican nominations. It says:

It is just as natural for such a ring to grow up and intrench itself in the city hall as it is for the barnacle and the mushroom to grow. The only possible way to prevent such an incubus and calamity is for a healthy public opinion to force every decent citizen into the permanent habit of voting and working for the best candidates for each municipal office. Independent movements are impossible and puerile. Reform can only be effected through party machinery. That machinery must be rewarded or punished as it presents good or bad nominations. When one party nominates a bad or an unknown man, the other party ought to triumph, as to that office at least. Where both nominees are bad the situation is most unfortunate. But it cannot be remedied by going outside the lines for a third man. That much has been demonstrated by experience, over and over again. A better plan is to choose the lesser evil. One nominee is sure to be distinctly worse than the other. There is always a choice between two yellow dogs.

Now what will the Tribune-Republican do if the republican party puts up a worse man than the democratic party? Will it bolt and support the better democrat? If the Tribune-Republican goes in for party nominations, it is likely to feel obliged to support them whoever they are. It will also urge all republicans to do so, so as to strengthen the party for a national campaign, &c. This is the only way bad men get into office by getting a party nomination and then the strength of the party. It is too bad to conduct any municipal campaign when the issues are economy and honesty on any national issue. Local issues ought to govern local elections. But if the two parties put up candidates, there ought to be an independent organization to select candidates from the two tickets, and in case both candidates are unfit, put up a third. Such independents must work outside of party organization, so as not to be bound by party nominations. Independence as proposed by the Tribune-Republican would be a complete farce.

There seems to be an effort among republicans to cover up the "Backbone" land grant scandal because it will hurt the party. This is very unwise and dishonest. It will hurt the party more to try and cover it up. If the action of ex-Secretary Teller was wrong, the party should clear its skirts of responsibility by investigating and denouncing it. The Chicago Tribune does not believe in this suppressing policy, judging from the following:

Mr. Van Wyck's resolution making inquiry of the secretary of the interior regarding the issue of patents to the "Backbone" railroad was taken up in the senate yesterday. Mr. Van Wyck detailed the "mysterious record of the Backbone road. He said the Gould and Huntington were at the bottom of a scheme to get possession of this land grant. It was claimed that there was a special meeting of the cabinet to legalize the fraud; but the senators did not have any advocate there. The cabinet did not protect them. On the contrary, it turned them over to the tender mercies of the corporation. The whole history of the land bureau of the interior department was a record of demands by land-grant corporations and decrees of the department in obedience thereto. When the demand was too exacting, as in this case, the opinion of the attorney general was sought, behind which to hide. By what mysterious power, Mr. Van Wyck asked, could this company coerce the government into an extra session of the cabinet and compel the interior department to work nights and Sundays in order to secure action forcing congress and the people from rending the spoiler from his prey? Mr. Van Wyck gave notice that the patents issued would be contested. Ex-Secretary Teller in his reply said that Van Wyck was a professional anti-monopolist, and that his object was to pose before the public and to gain notoriety. Mr. Teller's speech was an elaborate legal argument to show that the "Backbone" company was entitled to the grant.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

The new life of George Eliot furnishes interesting material for the study of her personal religious history. In her girlhood it would appear she was narrowly pious. She doubts the propriety of attending an oratorio; she writes vigorously against novel-reading. Hannah More's Letters, Young's Night Thoughts, and The Oxford Tracts are her favorite books. At school she gets the other girls together for prayer. "I do not deny," she writes at eighteen, "that there may be many who can partake with a high degree of zest of all the awful enjoyments the world can offer and yet live in near communion with their God, who can warmly love the creature and yet be careful that the Creator maintains his supremacy in their hearts, but I confess that in my short and narrow sphere of action I have never been able to do this. I find, as Dr. Johnson said respecting his wine, total abstinence much easier than moderation." Three years later she abandons historical Christianity altogether, ceases attendance upon church, and in a word becomes a pronounced skeptic. In 1854 she became the quasi wife of George Lewes, who had a wife living from whom he could not, according to the laws of England, obtain a divorce. Mr. Lewes was a philosopher of the positivist school, and his influence over her confirmed her in agnosticism. It is a singular psychological fact that Adam Bede was written by one who at the time of writing believed neither in Bible, Christ, immortality, prayer or a personal God.

George Eliot's religion was what has been styled the religion of humanity. She tried to keep the second commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," dissociating from it and rejecting what Jesus declares to be the first and great commandment "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and mind and strength." The only religious response which she recognizes is "a deeply awing sense of responsibility to men." "My books," she writes, "have for their main bearing a conclusion the opposite of that in which your studies seem to have painfully imprisoned you—a conclusion without which I could not have cared to write any representation of human life, viz: that the fellowship between man and man which has been the principle of development, social and moral, is not dependent on conceptions of what is not man; and that the idea of God, so far as it has been a high spiritual influence, is the idea of a goodness entirely human, i. e., an exaltation of the human."

One feels in reading this biography that George Eliot's intellectual processes and conclusions were at war with the impulses of her heart. She is the most conspicuous representative of a small class of women in the 19th century who, unable to solve the problems of the universe, declare themselves agnostic; yet, hunger all the while with a woman's hunger for a person to trust and love and serve.

She writes while engaged in translating Strauss' Life of Jesus, "It makes me dissecting the beautiful story of the crucifixion, and only the sight of the Christ image and picture (kept over her desk) makes me endure it." In 1872, forty years afterward, she writes: "Every community met to worship the highest good (which is understood to be expressed by God) carries me along in its main current; and if there were not reasons against my following such an inclination I should go to church or chapel constantly for the sake of the delightful emotions of fellowship which come over me in religious assemblies." Her biographer, Mr. Cross, writes of the last years of her life, "We generally began our reading at Witley with some chapters of the Bible which was a very precious and sacred book to her, not only from early associations but also from the profound conviction of its importance in the development of the religious life of man. She particularly enjoyed reading aloud some of the finest chapters of Isaiah, Jeremiah and St. Paul's epistles.

One of her favorite works of devotion is said to have been Thomas à Kempis' Imitation of Christ.

The revised version of the Old Testament will appear at Easter. "There is much greater room for improvement in the Old Testament than in the new," says a writer in the Advance, "and the changes will be proportionately greater. This is especially the case in the poetical books, which, beginning with Job, comprise nearly all the remainder of the volume. The common version of these is in numerous cases not only faulty, but even dark, and incapable of being understood by the common reader, or indeed by any reader. As a specimen of this, Job xxxvi: 33, may serve: 'The noise thereof showeth concerning it, the cattle also concerning the vapor,' for which we should read: 'His thunder maketh him known, yea, to the herds, as he ascendeth on high.' Only one who has read through the poetical books of the Old Testament in an accurate translation, like that of the late Prof. Noyes, of Harvard, can appreciate the fresh luminousness which the forthcoming revision may be expected to give them."

Concerning [illegible]

ary 30, 1885, ex-President Mark Hopkins of Williams college the widely-known and revered instructor of President Garfield writes: "It seems to me that no western institution has stronger claims upon the sympathy and support of the philanthropist, the statesman and the Christian," and under date of February 10, 1885, the poet Whittier writes: "Knowing something of the educational needs of the region known as Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, I regard Colorado college as well worthy of generous aid in this section, especially in view of its present financial embarrassment and I hope the effort now being made by Professor Marden will meet with a prompt response."

Professor Marden writes that the success of the subscription set on foot here is helping him greatly in his work of soliciting funds at the east.

PERSONAL.

The late Dr Damrosch left an estate worth not much more than $3,000

The King of Siam is not yet 30 years of age, and is credited with having 263 children

A statue of Mr. Gladstone is to be placed in one of the public squares in Athens, Greece.

The Prince of Wales has selected a site at Cannes for a monument to the late Duke of Albany.

Prince and Princess Colonna spent several days of their honeymoon at historic Fontainebleau.

T. S. Arthur, the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," is lying at the point of death in Philadelphia.

Miss Warden, authoress of "The House on the Marsh," is going to dramatize it and play the heroine's part.

Miss Alice E Freeman, the president of Wellesley College, was graduated there in 1876, and she is only 23 years of age

Miss Nellie Arthur made her pet Skye terrier, Doddie, bark a good-by to all the occupants of the White House when she left.

To a visitor who went to Greystone Wednesday Mr Tilden said. "You have come to the setting sun, when you should have gone with the rising orb."

Sir Frederick Leighton is painting a frieze representing "Music," to form a companion decoration to that of "Dancing," in the house of Stewart Hodgson, in London

The new British postmaster general, having gone down to his office and let himself in with a latch-key, was promptly arrested by a detective and held until identified as a non-dynamiter.

Ismail, the ex-khedive, is not a pauper. More than $100,000,000 has been paid in to his account at various European banks, principally in Holland and Belgium

Preparations are in progress for celebrating with unusual pomp the 88th birthday of Emperor William, which occurs March 22 All the German sovereigns will go to Berlin to attend the festivities.

Ernest Longfellow says that none of the published biographies of his father are correct. His uncle, Samuel Longfellow, is now engaged in compiling extracts from the poet's diary and papers, and the book will be published next year.

When the presidential party returned to the White House after the inauguration ceremonies, ex-President Arthur took President Cleveland's arm, with the remark, "It is your home now, Mr. President, please precede," and had him enter first

The Rev Dr. J P. Newman announced to his congregation in San Francisco last Sunday that he would leave there and go to his old friend General Grant and try to administer comfort to his soul in this trying affliction. Dr Newman was for many years General Grant's pastor.

There arrived in New York the other day twenty-five red-cheeked young women from Hungary who came to be wives for that number of young miners at Mauch Chunk They had never seen their prospective husbands, an agent having been sent to the old country by the miners to engage them as wives.

Edwin Booth's appearance in Boston as Richard III, recalls to Bostonians the fact that when his father played the same part in that city, September 13, 1849, Edwin Booth made his first appearance on the stage as Tressel in the play, and was billed as Edwin Just Booth.

At the White House reception two weeks ago Dr. Mary Walker was among the guests, and just after her came a Miss Mann. When the latter was presented to Mrs. McElroy the hostess remarked. "I have just been presented to a woman who would like to be a man. I am pleased now to meet a Mann who is content to remain a woman "

How Burnaby Died.

New York Herald.

Mr. Burleigh, the war correspondent who was wounded at Abu Klea, has, under the inspiration of his hurt, written to the Daily Telegraph a stirring account of the battle, and in it occurs this description of Colonel Burnaby's death, which must become historical.

"Sir, down upon us the dark Arab wave rolled. It arrived within 300 yards unchallenged. It volume, unbroken in its strength—a mass of spearmen and swordsmen. Their rifle fire had ceased. Other Arab forces surrounding us—the Mahdi's troops, plundering Bedouins and pillaging villagers from the riverside—stood eager on the hills, the waiting the charge upon the British square. In wild excitement, their white teeth glistening and the sheen of their brandished weapons flashing like thousands of mirrors, onward they came, charging straight into our ranks.

"It was at that instant, inside the square, not far from the Gardner gun, when I saw the left face move somewhat backward. Colonel Burnaby himself, whose every action at the time I saw from a distance of about thirty yards, rode out in front of the rear left face, apparently to assist two or three skirmishers running in hard pressed. At but one man of them succeeded in reaching our lines. Colonel Burnaby went forward to his assistance sword in hand. As the dauntless colonel rode forward he put himself in the way of a sheik charging down on horseback.

"Ere the Arab closed with him a bullet, from some one in our ranks brought the sheik headlong to the ground. The enemy's spearmen were close behind, and one of them suddenly dashed at Colonel Burnaby, pointing the long blade of his spear at his throat. Checking his horse and pulling it backward, Burnaby leant forward in his saddle and parried the Moslem's thrust and fence of a hitherto. But the length of the man's weapon—eight feet—put it out of his power to return with interest the Arab's murderous intent. Once or twice Colonel Burnaby just touched his man, only to make him more wary and eager. The affray was the work of seconds only, for the savage horde of swarthy negroes from Kordofan and straight-haired, awry-complexioned Arabs of the Bayuda steppe were fast closing in upon our square.

"Colonel Burnaby fenced the swarthy Arab as if he were playing in an assault at arms, and there was a smile on his features as he drove off the man's awkward points. The scene was taken in at a glance. With that [illegible] instinct which have been described, warriors before now display in battle while [illegible]

was pursuing a soldier and had passed five paces to Burnaby's right and rear, turned with a sudden spring, and this second Arab ran his spear point into the colonel's right shoulder. It was but a slight wound. Enough though to cause Burnaby to twist around in his saddle and defend himself from this unexpected attack.

"Before the savage could repeat this unlooked-for blow, so near the ranks of the square was the scene now being enacted, a soldier ran out and drove his sword bayonet through the second assailant. Brief as was Burnaby's glance backward at this fatal episode, it was long enough to enable the first Arab to deliver his spear point full in the brave officer's throat. The blow drove Burnaby out of his saddle, but it required a second one before he let go his grip of the reins and tumbled upon the ground.

"Half a dozen Arabs were now about him. With blood gushing in streams from his gashed throat the dauntless guardsman leaped to his feet, sword in hand, and slashed at the ferocious group. They were the wild strokes of a proud, brave men dying hard, and he was quickly overborne and left helpless and dying."

The Texas Pacific Land Grant

New York Mercantile Journal

In our last issue mention was made of the passage by the senate, of the T. P. land grant forfeiture bill. As this case has a peculiar history, it will be of interest to a majority of our readers.

"In 1871 the Texas Pacific railroad company, which had become possessed of a franchise to construct a line from Memphis to El Paso, with a grant of lands from the state of Texas, obtained from congress an act empowering it to continue the line from El Paso through New Mexico and Arizona to San Diego in California, with a grant of 15,000,000 acres of land in these territories, valued at $30,000,000. This land was given for the purpose of securing a transcontinental line in opposition to the Union and Central Pacific, with the proviso, however, that the line should be completed in 1881. The financial engineer of this scheme was Tom Scott, who, through pecuniary drawbacks, was retarded in the construction of the road, while his fortunate rival, C. P. Huntington, was enabled to build his Southern Pacific line from the profits of the Central Pacific, which owed its being to government subsidy and land grant.

"Huntington's original franchise terminated at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, whence the road was authorized to be built through Arizona and New Mexico by franchises obtained from those territories, and he determined to construct his line through them independent of land grants or government aid, while Scott, in addition to his land grant, was at this time demanding of the government a guarantee of $50,000,000 bonds. Huntington prosecuted his work so rapidly that he had completed his road eastward as far as El Paso, when Scott's line was yet many miles from that point on its way westward.

"When Scott found it necessary to relinquish his interest in this line to Jay Gould, the latter united with Huntington in a scheme to bag the fifteen million acres of land without having earned it, and by monopolizing the trans-continental routes, to defeat the objects for which the lands were awarded. The year 1881 arrived without the Texas Pacific having either constructed a road or even approached for miles within the territories for the building of the railroad within which the land was awarded. Beyond this the Texas Pacific agreed with the Southern Pacific never to construct any road within these territories, and to transfer to it the fifteen million acres of lands which it had not earned, precluded them from ever earning, and had forfeited by lapse of time, and an effort was made surreptitiously to obtain congressional sanction to this transfer, but its real object was discovered and defeated."

From the above facts it can plainly be seen that the Gould-Huntington combination intended to swindle the government, and, from the previous tame action of congress in the matter, came within a hair's breadth of it. The action of congress last week is one bright spot on their dark garments. Within the past fifteen years over two hundred million 200,000,000 acres of land have been given to corporate monopolies, and a majority of the grants were the result of corrupt legislative action.

Some Boston Lawyers' Incomes.

Boston Sunday Globe.

There's Judge Hoar, I suppose he must have an income from his legal practice that amounts to at least $25,000 a year, easy. He is somewhat of an old fogy in the matter of charging. He is a very light charger. Indeed, he is too old-fashioned altogether for his own good. He is probably as able a jurist as ever lived in Massachusetts, yes, or in New England, and is by all odds the ablest man at the bar now. I tell you that his charges are so moderate that many corporations go to him for opinions when they don't really need them. Judge Hoar's opinions are not "cheap" in any other way, though, and you can pin your faith to them every time.

Judge William Russell, of Boston, also finds fortune friendly to him. I don't know whether or not good luck ever threw the proverbial old slipper at the judge, but I guess she hits him with about $30,000 every year. He can buy new shoes instead of the "old slippers."

The venerable Sidney Bartlett, the Nestor of this bar, used to make over $100,000 a year, though he was not all derived from his purely law practice. I should say that at least half of it came out of what might be termed his purely professional business, and the balance from his investments, mostly in railroading. He is pretty wealthy, probably worth $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Peleg W. Chandler used to have a good-sized law practice, too, probably averaging over $50,000 a year. He is not so active in the profession, for he must be about eighty years old now. Still I know that some of the leading lawyers hereabout consult him upon important legal matters. His son, Parker C. Chandler, does a pretty good business, ranging from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. He doesn't go into court much, but you know that those who are called "office lawyers" are the ones that make the most in consultations, advice, etc.

Then there's George O. Shattuck, who used to be Chandler's partner. I guess he must do a law business of $25,000 a year, besides making a good many extra dollars in railroads. He is fairly rich now, and has an excellent income.

A Good and a Bad Horse.

The Saturday Review.

The difference between a good animal and a bad is shown by the fact that, whereas probably 15,000 guineas would not buy St. Simon or St. Gatien, horses that some one has thought it worth while to keep in training are sold at times for £10 and even less. Theoretically, such creatures as these last have no business on a race course. They can scarcely be expected to improve the breed of horses, the avowed object of racing; nevertheless, it does sometimes happen that good beasts in an astonishing manner, that the offspring of a horse which has been utterly useless for racing purposes does wonders. The dam of Robert the Devil was supposed to be worthless; the dam of Florence, one of the very best mares on the turf, dragged a cart; to go further back, Lord George Bentinck in 1857 was laughed at and derided for giving 5s guineas for a [illegible]

shaped foal, but the foal was Crucifix, perhaps the best mare that ever ran. Of her the story is told that a lady to whom Lord George showed her one day said that she did not like the name. "I'll change the first time she is beaten," her owner answered, but she was Crucifix to the end, and her bones, with those of the equally great Bay Middleton, rest at Danebury in a little flower garden which is fenced with special care in honor of the fame of the two animals whose names occupy so honored a share in turf history.

The Chinese Telephone

Nature.

At the last meeting of the China Asiatic society at Shanghai an instrument, which was a species of primitive telephone, was presented for inspection by Dr. Macgowan, of Wenchow. It consisted of two bamboo cylinders, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and 4 inches in length, one end of each was closed by a tympanum of pig bladder, which was perforated for the transmitting string, the latter being kept in place by being knotted. This rude instrument is called the "listening tubes," and is employed for amusement as a toy, conveying whispers 40 to 50 feet. It is unknown in many parts of China, the provinces of Che-kiang and Kiangsu being the only ones so far as can be ascertained, where the listening tubes are employed. Besides this toy, Chinese ingenuity produced, about a century and a half ago, the "thousand mile speaker." This instrument is described as "a roll of copper, likened to a pipe, containing an artful device, whispered into, and immediately closed, the confined message, however long, may be conveyed to any distance, and thus, in a battle, recent instructions may be conveniently communicated. It is a contrivance of extraordinary merit. The inventor of the "thousand-mile speaker," one Chiang Shun hsiu, of Huichou, flourished during the reign of Kang hsi, during parts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He wrote on occult science, astronomy, and foreign physics, and the above description of his invention was copied from his works into a provincial encyclopedia. At the time the latter work was published—in the reign of Kien Long—there was no longer an instrument of this kind in the province, as the ingenious invention appears to have perished with the student who contrived it.

The New Administration

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The National Republican will contain to-morrow an interview with Postmaster General Vilas, in which that gentleman is quoted as having said: "The programme of the whole cabinet is to select officials for their worth and value to the government," and as having said further that "The policy of the administration is to bear out civil service rules to their full extent in the management of various departments, and is to enforce the rules here."

It is understood it is the intention of the president to reduce the clerical force at the White House and to do away with the system of keeping an elaborate record of all business brought there. In accordance with this proposed curtailment of force four employes at the executive mansion were to-day notified that after the 15th instant their services will not be required. These are Henry C. Morton of Ohio; S. S. Boway of Ohio and W. T. Duke of West Virginia, clerks at $1800, $1000 and $1400 per annum respectively, and O. L. Judd, telegraph operator, who receives $1400 per annum.

The Backbone Lands

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In accordance with Secretary Teller's order dated March 3d the commissioner of the general land office issued three patents to the New Orleans Pacific railway company for 679,287 acres of land, known as the "Backbone" grant, and they were delivered to William L. Barnum, by direction of John H. Dillon, attorney for the railroad company. Although Secretary Teller issued patents for 679,287 acres of land the company under its grant claimed 1,000,000 acres. Yesterday Secretary Lamar issued the following order to the commissioner of the land office

March 10, 1885.

You are hereby directed to suspend all proceedings relative to patenting lands to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company until further notice.

(Signed) L. Q. C. LAMAR.

In addition to lands already patented the New Orleans Pacific railroad Company has a list covering 336,706 acres which under this order cannot be patented until the secretary takes further action

Secretary Lamar says his reason for suspending action in the matter was to obtain an opportunity to examine fully into the merits of the company's claims.

The Senate's Work

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Star says Secretary Bayard has taken steps for the formal withdrawal of all treaties pending in the senate. This will leave the senate with nothing to do but pass upon nominations, and the prevailing impression now is that the session will not last more than two weeks longer.

General Hazen's Trial

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the Hazen court martial to-day the judge advocate read to the court an admission of facts promised by the accused yesterday. The gist of the admission is that while he criticized the action of the secretary of war with respect to the Greeley expedition, and said if a steam vessel had been sent from St. John's after the loss of the Proteus the whole Greeley party would have been saved, yet he intended no disrespect to his superior officers. Judge Kauffman, reporter of the Evening Star, testified to having had a conversation with General Hazen, the substance of which was published, and which represented General Hazen as admitting that he had written a letter to the secretary of war throwing upon the latter the blame for the tragic termination of the Greeley expedition. Kauffman said the interview as published was substantially correct. At this point of the proceedings the stenographer, whose compensation it was ascertained had been fixed at about one third the price he received for similar work in the Swaim case, struck for higher wages and the court adjourned.

Hendricks' Influence.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Vice President Hendricks recently applied to Postmaster General Vilas to give a friend appointed to the position of superintendent of the free delivery at the Chicago postoffice, to take the place of the republican incumbent. Vilas upon inquiry learned that the above named officer was usually appointed by the Chicago postmaster, and so informed Mr. Hendricks that he could not interfere.

Canadian Volunteers Wanted.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The governor general received a cablegram from imperial authorities accepting the offer of Canadian volunteers for service [illegible]

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Senator Riddleberger's objection to confirming Mr. Bayard seems not to have lasted over night.

The senate now in session lacks two of its full membership, and both of the vacancies are in the north.

President Cleveland is already proving a disappointment to the democratic office seekers in Washington.

We call special attention to the letter from Professor G. H. Stone in regard to a license law now before the legislature.

Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, no longer holds up the legal pillars of this great republic. And yet the government at Washington seems still to live.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has adopted a resolution opposing any modification of the liquor ordinance. If this law is the best, why can it not be enforced?

It seems impossible to state just the number of employes in the legislature. It is variously estimated at from 110 to 165. This is enough to give every legislator a private secretary, do the necessary work of the legislature and leave a surplus besides.

Much has been said about the sudden rise in the world of Mr. Cleveland, and certainly he has risen suddenly. But he has not come up entirely alone. As Dan Manning signs himself "secretary of the treasury," he has reason to feel that he too has climbed pretty well.

The Tribune-Republican very justly criticises house bill [illegible]. It provides for an increase of pay to employes. There are already about three times the number of clerks needed and they are all getting more than they can earn elsewhere or they would not hold the positions.

The Tribune-Republican and the Denver News were justly severe on the legislature yesterday for its reckless and extravagant expenditure of the public funds. The state finances are now in a very critical condition. There is a large floating debt and reckless and increased expenditure of money. The present legislature will cost at least three times what any previous legislature has. Besides it promises to make extravagant appropriations. The articles in the Denver dailies however had their effect as the house went into a secret session on expenditures yesterday morning. It is said there will be a reduction. The News gave the following details of the robbing of the state that has been.

There are 75 members of the present legislature and they have 150 assistants, all drawing pay from the state treasury. It is the opinion of intelligent men, familiar with the work of legislation, that all the work could be done by forty assistants as well as by 150. If this is true the legislature is wantonly squandering $300 per day for needless assistants. This amounts to $27,000 for the session of 90 days.

On Tuesday evening the juggling handed committee appointed to investigate the late senatorial election, met and appointed a special sergeant-at-arms and a clerk, although there is nothing for either of these superfluous employes to do. The regular sergeant-at-arms could do whatever work may be necessary without extra cost to the state, and each of the five republican members of the committee has at least one clerk, who is now paid $5 per day for doing practically nothing.

We print a report of the discussion in the senate on the "Backbone" grant. It bears on its face the evidence of being a very badly garbled report. The Western Union is controlled by the same parties that stole the land grant and the motive for the garbled report is evident. Senator Van Wyck was not allowed to state his case. The infamous history of this land grant was wisely suppressed. It is worthy of remark however that Senator Teller's speech was given with great detail. Even his long introduction and his irrelevant attack on Senator Van Wyck are given in full. The latter may have been bright and effective, but it was hardly in place in a man resting under the charges that Secretary Teller was. It may divert attention from these charges to show that Senator Van Wyck tried to reduce a poor soldier's pension. It may weaken the power of the assault to hold the assailant up to ridicule. It may increase the veneration for Senator Teller to know that he paid a pension out of the public funds larger than congress permitted. But we don't see what all this has to do with proving his innocence. Ex-Secretary Teller and not Senator Van Wyck was on trial. The speech is a good stump speech and reads well. But it is not the speech for a man who has been at the head of a government department to make to a dignified body like the senate in answer to serious charges of malfeasance in office. If Van Wyck's speech had been given in full, it would have appeared that Senator Teller's defense was not by any means complete. He [illegible] to [illegible] of several [illegible] those given must carry a false impression. We note a few:

First—The ex secretary gives the impression that this patent was given to the company that received the land grant. This is not true. The company that received the grant never built any road, and never showed any intention to build. Before it transferred its interests its charter was repealed and it had no legal existence. The company which has received the patent holds that the grant was worthless before the transfer.

Second—The case is not parallel to the roads that have received their land grants though the full amount of road was not built in the stipulated time. The Northern Pacific is an example. It tried in good faith to complete the road in time, but could not. The road receiving this grant did not ever attempt to build.

Third—He did not explain the reason for hurrying up the patent at the last moment by hiring clerks a week ago Sunday. If he suspected the grant was just, another secretary would have issued the patent. Had Secretary Teller wished to issue it he should not have waited until the last moment. He should have issued it months ago that he might be responsible for it. Had he done so he knew there would be an investigation. So he waited until the last moment.

Fourth—His attack on Senator [illegible] is as unmanly as his defense is weak. The dishonesty of the land agent Mr. Teller actually admits was shown over a year ago. Why was he not removed? He was allowed to stay in office and only resign when it was evident there would be an investigation.

In a few days the full report of the proceedings will come and we will try to give an impartial view of the debate. Meanwhile the report we publish bears on its face the fact that it is a garbled report and should be treated accordingly.

THE "BACKBONE" GRANT.

One of the last acts of Mr. Teller as secretary of the interior was to issue patents for the lands covered by the "Backbone" grant. Only a few days ago Senators [illegible], Van Wyck, and other members of congress joined in the request that the patents should not issue, but that the matter be allowed to lie over for the Forty ninth congress and the new administration. But Mr. Teller did not choose to wait, and his action in the case disposes of several hundred thousand acres of land that might have been reclaimed and thrown open to settlers.

The history of this grant is somewhat complicated, but it gives a pretty good illustration of how carefully the interests of the railroads are guarded and how little attention is paid to the interests of the people.

The lands involved are in the state of Louisiana. The grant under which they are now claimed was made in the days of the carpet-baggers, and there is strong ground for the suspicion that the original grant was obtained fraudulently. But be this as it may, the subsequent proceedings contain suspicious circumstances enough.

The company that first had the grant was to build a road within five years. But the statutory limit in this and other land grants has been practically annulled by the supreme court. And yet even with this kindness on the part of the supreme court, a clear case in favor of the grant cannot be made out. The "Backbone" company has never built any road at all. For instead of a road built on one side of the Mississippi by the Backbone company in five years, we have a road built in about a dozen years by another company on the other side of the river.

What, then, does this other company base its claim on? Several years ago the New Orleans Pacific company wanted the grant and tried to get it from congress. At this time, when they were after the grant, they denied the validity of the claims of the "Backbone" company, and finally when they failed before congress, the president of the New Orleans Pacific declared that they were able to build their road *without the aid of a grant.*

But the New Orleans Pacific people did not give up their effort to get the grant of the "Backbone" company. They simply tried another plan, they sought a transfer. Accordingly under circumstances so suspicious that there ought to have been a thorough investigation by congress the "Backbone" company assigned the grant to the New Orleans Pacific.

But before this transfer took place, the legislature of Louisiana had repealed the charter of the "Backbone" company, so there was in fact, if the repeal was legal, no company to make the transfer. This point must be got over in some way, and so a decision was obtained from the United States district court declaring this repeal unconstitutional. The way in which this decision was obtained has been characterized by a committee of congress as "[illegible]."

An effort was made in the last house of representatives to forfeit the grant, but it was defeated, largely, no doubt, through the influence of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, who has been posing as a reformer in this direction.

We think the matter is certainly worthy of careful investigation and we are glad to see that Senator Van Wyck is determined it shall not be allowed to drop.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE.

The GAZETTE at Colorado Springs, a few days since, was out with a set wail at what it termed "reckless expenditure of the people's money by the legislature." The complaint of excessive taxation from a county that only paid two dozen dollars to the support of the government in 1884 is supremely ridiculous. —*Farmer.*

Our esteemed contemporary would have made a very just criticism if it is true that El Paso county had only paid a state tax of two dozen dollars in 1884. But it is incorrect. This county paid its state tax in 1884 and is never behind hand in performing any of its obligations. In fact, we probably paid more than our just proportion because we make a more honest assessment than most counties. The investigation by the legislative committee in 1881 showed that we placed a valuation on all live stock of nearly fifty per cent more than Arapahoe, and that we turned in more money [illegible] than all Denver. The Farmer is edited in Denver. It happens however that a part of this state tax raised for 1884 will not reach the state treasury and be available for the general expenses of the government, because of a vicious law that was on the statute books. This law was the Pueblo county, which is now repealed. It is a law that El Paso has always opposed and a law which we frequently denounced during the political harvest of last year. Several Mexicans came from the south and [illegible] our county clerk was compelled to issue the poll certificates in accordance with the state law. He had no discretion. It happens that the amount of certificates issued for Pueblo county is about equal to our state tax of last year. It is not the fault of this county, but of the state that has allowed its treasury to be depleted by such a steal. This paper urged the repeal of this law at the meetings of the legislature in 1879, 1881, and 1883. We have paid our full share of the state tax, though the state in its wisdom had such laws that a large part of it will not go directly into the state treasury. We have a perfect right therefore to complain of the extravagance.

The right is one too that this county should exercise, because one of our representatives occupies a position that can influence expenditures. Mr. John Campbell is chairman of the committee on expenditures in the house. This committee had the power to regulate expenditures. How far it is to blame for these expenditures we cannot say. But it is in some degree responsible. It knew that a small army of clerks was employed on the engrossing committee before there were any bills to engross. They have been absolutely idle until very recently. The clerks should only have been hired as their services were needed. As a result it is said that the amount paid to engrossing clerks up to the time the first bill was engrossed was $3,000. This may be an exaggeration, but it is known that a large amount was wasted. For six weeks of the session one clerk would probably have been amply sufficient. The committee on expenditures should have known of this waste of funds and reported it to the house, if it did not care to have a personal conflict with committees about supporting a lot of political strikers. The result of this agitation has been good. The house has already been frightened by the public indignation at the reckless expenditure of money in hiring a lot of useless clerks and in an executive session on Saturday discharged a lot of the employes. We have not charged that Mr. Campbell's committee has directly authorized this waste of public funds. We know that the pressure of politicians for offices for their friends has been tremendous. It was difficult to resist the pressure. We only say that as this committee was charged with the especial work of looking after expenditures, it was its duty to know whether there was extravagance and also its duty to report extravagance, if there was any, to the house. It will not hurt the members of this committee to know that their constituents at home are watching them and will call them to an account if they fail to do their duty to the state. This is the pressure we intended to exert and it is one that has already proven successful. The pressure on the committee has all been toward waste in expenditure. It should now feel a pressure from the taxpayers in favor of economy.

The Rothschilds should speak on the subject of money with some authority. Baron Rothschild, the head of the London house, says: "The simultaneous employment of "the two precious metals is satisfactory and "gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold "or silver dominates for the time being, it is "always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation "of the world, and it is the general mass of "the two metals combined which serves as "the measure of the value of things. The "suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any "compensation."

The New York Tribune has continually asserted that silver is driving gold out of circulation. This has heretofore been an unsupported statement as no relation has been shown between cause and effect. But on the 3d inst. it solemnly asserted that "many millions" of gold have been sent to Europe for safe keeping. We are glad that the Tribune has substantiated something, even if in doing so it has proven some people are very foolish.

The new cabinet contains one Thomas, one Daniel, and three Williams. But the classic Augustus and the wonderful, as well as classic, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus prevents its being a cabinet of simple Christian names. In this respect it does not compare favorably with Arthur's, which contained Fred, Hugh, Henry, Robert, William, Frank, and Benjamin.

It is requested that the legislature appropriate $10,000 to pay for the expenses connected with calling a monetary national congress. It should not pass. All the money needed can be raised by private subscription.

An Editor's Birthday.

The Solid Muldoon.

The Muldoon tragedian will be 38 years old to-morrow. Think of it, thirty-eight years old and he early is slow for an office. Whom the Lord loveth he sendeth unto a silver country and chasteneth with a single sanctified postoffice disburser.

William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

William Collins Whitney is son of General James S. Whitney, at one time collector of the port of Boston, a leading democrat in the state of Massachusetts, and a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860. He was born at Conway, in the Bay State, in 1841. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. With William G. Sumner, the well known writer and teacher upon political economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York city. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed with distinguished success. His office is in the Empire City.

In 1871 he took a leading part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic club, which continues to be of important service to the party. He was subsequently active in that movement which relieved New York of the depredations of the Tweed ring, thereby gaining the notice and approval of Samuel J. Tilden, and that prominent position in municipal affairs which he still holds. In 1872 he served as an inspector of schools, but was defeated for district attorney. When Mr. Tilden "ran" for governor his canvass was greatly assisted by Mr. Whitney. Subsequently, as corporation counsel, he is said to have saved New York directly $2,000,000, and indirectly much more than this amount, by the diligence and energy with which he fought claims made against the public treasury of the city. He held office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue two more years. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money to the city but instituted a system for the protection of its legal rights, which is of permanent value. The efficiency of his department was increased by its reorganization into four bureaus and the employment of capable subordinates.

The High License Bill.

The gist of senate bill No. 201, now pending before the general assembly, can be summed up in a few words. The whole state is thrown under the operation of a local option law. Under the bill licenses must be granted to all applicants unless the people of a county, city, town, ward, or election precinct vote against license. Counties, wards and election precincts which have few or no legislative powers are classed on a par with cities and towns which are authorized to pass elaborate ordinances. No penalty is provided for selling liquors without license except when the liquor is sold "to be drank on the premises," or adjacent thereto, a provision which will allow unlimited drinking on the premises and no penalty if the buyer simply says the liquor is to be drank elsewhere. Apparently any one with a street vender's license can sell on the streets to be drank on the spot. There are so many loop holes that it is hard for an outsider to see what inducement there will be for any one to take out a license at all. All laws inconsistent with the act are repealed and thus are swept away all the state laws which now permit cities and towns to pass local ordinances regarding the sale of liquors.

At present the people of each city and town can pass substantially such ordinances relating to the liquor traffic as they see fit. If they find their ordinances defective they can promptly amend or repeal them. The will of the people can not always be carried out, but once put in the end the people are responsible for the conduct of this portion of municipal affairs. If things do not go right they have only themselves to blame. This is real local self-government.

On the other hand the high license bill takes the greater part of this question out of the hands of the municipal bodies. They can vote for or against license, but they have no direct share in determining what license and no license shall mean. That is decided for them by the state law, which can only be changed by the legislature. All this makes it certain that if we are to be taken out from under local ordinances of our own making and put under a uniform state law, then we are all going to take a part in determining what that state law shall be.

Under the present statutes providing for a real and complete, not a partial, local option as proposed by this bill, the whole matter of the restriction, regulation, or prohibition of the liquor traffic is decided in great part as a local matter. For one, in the present state of public sentiment in this state, it seems to me that it will be better for the prohibition cause if the question shall be decided on its merits and as a matter of municipal politics than if it becomes mixed up with partisan state and national politics. But the inevitable effect of this proposed law, or of any other like it, will be to take the liquor question out of local politics for the most part and put that once into state and national politics as a burning and a vital question. This is not and cannot be a compromise. Under it no license means free rum, and license means free rum, or perhaps vice versa. We are not going to stand idly by and see our prohibitory ordinances stricken down without a genuine and fair equivalent. The fragment—figment rather—of local option granted by this bill is an illusion if not a cruel mockery. The general assembly has the power to repeal our local ordinances and to put us under a general law. If they do so, it may be considered absolutely certain that we will begin to fight for what we are worth in order to determine what that law shall be. The agitations of the past will be as nothing compared to what is to come. I hope the legislature will not pass this bill. If they do, then upon them must rest the responsibility.

G. H. STONE.

The Temperance Question.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

I feel that I must ask space in your columns to object to the terms of your editorial this morning. I protest against the charge that I am either untruthful or dishonest in my statements or arguments. I may be mistaken in my views, and if I am, all I ask is that my errors be shown, by facts and sound argument.

You say that I assume that the present ordinance allows druggists to do a legitimate business. You say this is not true. Now this depends entirely upon what a "legitimate drug business" is. In my communication published last Sunday morning I gave my definition, and it has not, so far as I know, been disputed or denied; and if my definition is right then our present ordinance does allow a "legitimate drug business" and you have no right to say that I am untruthful or dishonest in assuming that it does. Again, you object to my view of the effect that follows the proposed modification of the ordinance. Now let us see. It may be a little difficult to say just what is proposed, but we will take the best light we have.

Alderman Stricker introduced the resolution to provide for a vote of the people on the question of allowing liquors to be sold in packages without a prescription. Now I think it may be assumed that Alderman Stricker knows what he is about, and that he can be taken as the exponent of the new policy sought to be adopted. In the amendment to the ordinance proposed by him last summer this provision is made: "And provided further that in case it is impracticable for the applicant for said liquor for medicinal use, to procure a physician's prescription * * * the applicant shall present to, and leave with the seller, a request in printed form or in writing, signed by himself, his agent, or messenger, stating the kind and amount of liquor desired. * * * The seller may if not otherwise instructed as hereinafter provided, dispense said liquors as desired in said request." Now look at the practical working of such a provision. Any man could send his white or colored servant, as messenger, and he could sign his own name and say that it was for medicinal use, and he is not even required to give the name of his employer, or if the seller does receive the name, he could give a fictitious name.

Now I appeal to your readers to say whether under such a law whisky would not be sold freely to all comers. It would be under this false pretext, of course, and the seller would be innocent in the eye of the law, but the sales would be made all the same.

But I forgot. There is a provision for instructing the seller not to fill the requests presented in some cases. It is provided that "a regular committee of three, to be known [illegible] appointed by the mayor, at the usual time for appointing the regular committees, whose duty it shall be to have special supervision of the sales of said liquors, to visit together the place of business of such licensed seller at least once in each week, and as much oftener as they may deem advisable, to examine the files of each and every seller, and into such other matters appertaining to the sale of liquors as they may think necessary, and to give such orders relative to restricting the amount to be sold by any means, to any particular individual or individuals, as the good of such and welfare of the community shall dictate, * * * * and whenever said committee for any reason they may not choose to communicate to the seller, shall direct any seller to refuse the printed or written request or requests of any person or persons, he shall so refuse." There are two points about this provision that I wish to notice. The first is that the admission is virtually made that there would be abuses of this "request" system and the second is that the means provided for the prevention of such abuses, would be impracticable and a dead letter. What member of the city council would consent to act on a committee which would require him to visit all the places where liquors might be sold, once a week, or oftener, and spy out all the topers in the city, and forbid sales to be made to them. I do not believe that a thousand dollars a year would induce any competent business man to serve as councilman and act on this committee. And if this committee could not be filled, then I claim, that if this amendment were adopted, sales could be freely made in quantities of over a half pint to all comers, and the seller would be in the eye of the law innocent. Now it may be said that my quotations from this proposed amendment of Alderman Stricker are not fair. If so I will ask you to republish the whole amendment, from your files. And if my conclusions are wrong, I shall be glad to have it shown, for I want a fair understanding, and I know that a great many citizens look at this matter just as I do.

PROHIBITION.

Has the Illegal Sale of Liquors Injured the Business of this City?

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Nearly all cities, towns and mining camps of the west have had, and still have, a legalized liquor traffic, and in those places where from natural advantages or artificial booms a rushing, remunerative business has been done, the liquor dealers have shared in the general activity and prosperity. And the reason is obvious. Those workingmen and mechanics, who drink constantly or who drink occasionally to excess, cannot, as a rule, maintain themselves in the comparatively dull and quiet places, because, work being scarce they are pushed out by the steady, sober, and consequently more reliable men. So the drinkers flock to the busy, booming places, where work being plenty, they can get employment between their periods of debauch and carousal, and are thus able to live, and get means to keep up the process of self destruction. Besides, having plenty of company and saloons wherein to congregate, they get excitement which becomes a necessity to this class of persons.

Gamblers, dead beats, swindlers and all dissolute characters also rush to the places where the booms are, because there they reap their richest harvests. And because all these classes are at hand the liquor traffic prospers as a consequence. It is one of the results of the business boom, but it is absurdly put for the cause by many unthinking people, and by some who one would think ought to have better sense. As well might it be claimed that the flies which annoy the ox are the cause of his fatness.

If the liquor ordinance of this city were made less strict, what kind of business would it attract or benefit? And what kind of people would it tend to add to our population? Would it bring more of the steady, sober, reliable workingmen and mechanics, more sensible business men, more men of means in search of desirable homes wherein to rear and educate their children?

If it attracted any one, would it not rather be the vagabond, the dead beat, the gambler and the improvident working man who spends his wages in drink and leaves his bills unpaid and his family to suffer? Ask the hotel and boarding house keeper, the clothing man, the boot and shoe dealer and the grocer whether such citizens are desirable. Ask them how many bills they hold which are unpaid and worthless because the debtors spend their substance for drink. How is it possible that the sale of strong drink can be anything but an injury to business? Every dollar earned and invested in houses or lands, or productive business, is so much added to the wealth of the owner and to the wealth of the country. Every dollar spent for strong drink is a waste and a loss. It is so much capital blotted out of existence. It is worse than waste, for it promotes idleness and neglect of business, and is followed by a host of evils.

Hear what Bob Ingersoll says of alcohol drink: "I believe that, from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery—until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor, and crime, it demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source, to where it ends. * * * It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. * * * * * * It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crime, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy!"" And yet there are men in this city who want the traffic from which these dire evils naturally flow. What, they say, to help business. And when it is proposed to stop this hell-born, and, in this city, unlawful traffic, a cry, a howl, is raised that people will be driven away and business ruined. What business, and what people, pray, that it would not be a loss to keep and a blessing to part with? It is a satire, a sarcasm, on common sense to make such an argument. The very reverse is true. It was prohibition that induced hundreds of the best people of the land to make their homes in this city. Enforce the law and make prohibition a reality, and it will attract hundreds more of the same class to come and settle among us.

PROHIBITION.

The Woman Movement

Justice is on the side of woman suffrage.—William H. Seward.

All I have done for negro suffrage I will do for woman suffrage.—Henry Wilson.

In the progress of civilization, woman suffrage is sure to come.—Charles Sumner.

I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage on the elector, on elections, on government, and on woman herself.—Chief Justice Chase.

In the administration of a state, neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special function, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes.—Plato.

In view of the terrible corruption of our politics, people ask, can we maintain universal suffrage? I say no, not without the aid of woman.—Bishop Gilbert Haven.

Women have quite as much interest in good government as men, and I have never heard any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot box.— George William Curtis.

I fully believe that the time has come when the ballot should be given to woman. Both her intelligence and conscience would lead her to vote on the side of justice and pure morals.— Bishop Hurst.

Every argument that could be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote applies with equal force to prove that females should have the same right.— The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade.

The correct principle is that women are not only justified, but exhibit the most exalted virtue, when they enter on the concerns of their country, of humanity and of their God.— John Quincy Adams.

Those who are ruled by law should have the power to say what shall be the laws, and who the law-makers. Women are as much interested in legislation as men, and are entitled to representation.— William Lloyd Garrison.

When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine.— Clara Barton to the Soldiers.

Laugh as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of congress or political campaigns, still, the woman question is rising in our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand, and some solution, ere long, that question must find.— James A. Garfield.

I take it America never gave any better principle to the world than the safety of letting every human being have the power of protection in its own hands. I claim it for woman. The moment she has the ballot, I shall think the case is won.—[Wendell Phillips.

For over forty years I have not hesitated to declare my conviction that justice and fair dealing, and the democratic principles of our government, demand equal rights and privileges of citizenship, irrespective of sex. I have not been able to see any good reasons for denying the ballot to women.— John G. Whittier.

Voting would increase the intelligence of women and be a powerful stimulus to female education. It would enable women to protect their own industrial, social, moral, and educational rights. * * * Woman's vote would be to the vices in our great cities what the lightning is to the oak. * * * I believe that this reform is coming, and that it will come to stay.— Joseph Cook.

It is very clear to [illegible] that a woman should vote. * * * If the wants, the passions, the vices are allowed a full vote, through the hands of a half-brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full voice as an offset, through the purest of the people.— Ralph Waldo Emerson.

When we seriously attempt to show that a woman who pays taxes ought not to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expended, that a woman whose property and liberty and person are controlled by the laws should have no voice in framing these laws, it is not easy. If women are fit to rule in monarchies, it is difficult to say why they are not qualified to vote in a republic.— Hon. H. B. Anthony, R. I.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, we accept the inequality of the sexes as one of nature's immutable laws, call it a fact that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique. Why should this settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights? Would not this very inference only be a reason why every advantage should be given the weaker sex, not only for its own good but for the highest development of the race?— Huxley.

One principal cause of the failure of many magnificent schemes, social, political, religious, which have followed each other age after age, has been this, that in almost every case they have ignored the rights and powers of one half the human race—viz. women. I believe that politics will not go right, that society will not go right, that religion will not go right, that nothing human will go right, except in so far as woman goes right; and to make woman go right she must be put in her place, and she must have her rights.—Charles Kingsley.

Silver in Europe

PARIS, March 7.—In the chamber of deputies M. Soubeyran questioned the government regarding the monetary circulars. He pointed out the danger of allowing silver to decline. He said Germany's futile attempt to demonetize silver after the war of 1870 showed the necessity of admitting the principle of bimetalism. He believed the financial crisis arose from the paucity of silver in circulation and predicted depreciation in the value of silver, and fresh commercial difficulties would follow the suspension of silver coinage in America. The only remedy for the present troubles was to restore the circulation of silver on a wide basis. He moved the resumption of negotiations for the speedy meeting of a monetary conference.

The minister of finance admitted the advantage of bimetalism, but pointed out the difficulty to its attainment. He said he would consider whether it was possible to demand the reassembling of the conference of 1881. Owing to the divergence of the views of the powers he had little hope of succeeding. He asked the withdrawal of the motion as inopportune. Soubeyran consented.

Italy's Silver

ROME, March 7.—The Italian government threatens to terminate the Latin monetary union, unless concessions are made to enable Italy to coin a certain amount of silver. The treasury holds 25,000,000 francs in silver of the old Bourbon government. It is desired to recoin it in five franc and lire pieces.

Lamar's Successor

JACKSON, Miss., March 9.—General Edward C. Walthall has received his commission as United States senator to succeed Lamar. He leaves to-night for Washington.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

Sontheim, the distinguished German tragedian, arrived in New York.

Thirty horses were burned in a fire at the Ocean hotel stables at Providence, Rhode Island.

Rudolph Leske, cigar dealer of Canon City, committed suicide in his store by shooting himself.

The Chicago police made a descent upon a party of cock fighters at Blue Island and made thirty arrests.

A collision between two freight trains on the Santa Fe road, near Lawrence, Kansas, caused about $75,000 damage to property.

President Cleveland failed to attend church and disappointed a large crowd who attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian church.

The death of Brigadier General Delos B. Sackett, senior inspector general United States army, occurred at his residence in Washington on Sunday morning.

William Peyton alias Dick Buckley, was killed at Sheridan, Wyoming, by a man whom he quarreled, and who emptied a shotgun into him before he could use his revolver.

A man named Johnson was accidentally wounded in the shoulder some fifteen miles from Pueblo, and he bled so profusely while on the way to that city that his death followed.

THE BACKBONE GRANT.

Van Wyck Speaks on His Backbone Resolution.

Senator Teller Replies in Defense of His Action.

An Extraordinary Demand for Post-offices Begun.

Senate Proceedings

WASHINGTON, March 9.—After reading the journal the chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of state, being notice that he (Bayard) had forwarded to the legislature of Delaware the resignation of his position as senator. Also communications from the secretary of the interior and the attorney general notifying the senate of their acceptance of cabinet positions and requesting the president of the senate to so notify the legislatures of their respective states.

The credentials of Bair as senator to fill temporary vacancy were laid before the senate and read.

Vest moved that they be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Lost.

Hoar offered a formal resolution that the oath be administered to the senator from New Hampshire, and Harris asked unanimous consent that it lay over till to-morrow. Granted.

The resolution offered Friday by Van Wyck, making inquiry of the secretary of the interior in regard to the issuance of patents to the "Backbone" road was laid before the senate and Van Wyck spoke at length.

He said it was a matter of sincere regret that the last act of the late administration should have been performed at the dictation and in the interest of corporate wealth. He detailed the history of the "Backbone" road and its mysterious record, "which," he said, "formed a most remarkable chapter in railroad annals." Gould and Huntington, he declared, were scheming in this matter, as they were with the Ft. Scott & Texas Pacific, using the same tactics and the same influences. They would not consent that congress should forfeit this grant unless it should at the same time convey it to them. The proposition was so infamous that congress, though manipulated as Huntington delineates, would not consent. It was claimed that there was a special meeting of the cabinet, its last, to legalize this fraud. Did actual settlers on this land have any advocates there? and were their rights protected? The law secured settlers' rights, but did the cabinet protect them, or were they turned over to the tender mercies of this corporation? It was claimed by way of apology or defense that Secretary Kirkwood desired the opinion of the attorney general as to the validity of this grant. With a few notable exceptions the history of the interior department was rearred on demands of land grant corporations and decrees of the department in obedience thereto, but when the demand was too exacting an opinion of the attorney general was sought, behind which to escape until the storm of public indignation passed by. In this case the attorney general was equal to the occasion and sustained the reputation of the office in that direction. Very learned arguments by Judges Dillon & Green and Pierrepont on behalf of Gould and Huntington were made before the attorney general, but alas no one appeared on behalf of the people. From all the offices of this great nation no one appeared to defend the public domain. No wonder the attorney general readily accepted the arguments of Gould's attorneys. The ingenuity of the attorney general was unable to suggest doubts where one existed, and then resolve those doubts in favor of the corporation. In the 48th congress the public lands committee of the house reported in favor of forfeiture, but by some political legerdemain the matter was afterwards referred to the judiciary committee to report as to the legality of the forfeiture. A majority reported adversely and it was sustained in the house by a close vote that the symmetry of legislation might be preserved. It was to be hoped that the same Huntington might hereafter give sketches of the means and manner of this achievement. By what mysterious power could this company or its assigns coerce this government into extra sessions of its cabinet and secure action with which they would seek to foreclose congress and the people from effectively fencing the spoiler of his prey? What right had the president and cabinet to waive broken conditions? That power was vested in congress alone. But why this haste? Why should clerks work nights and insult the religious sentiment of this nation by working on Sunday? What the necessity, public or otherwise? This republic was not to perish on the 4th of March. Its continuity was not to be disturbed by changing the executive. There was to be no suspension of power and duties. Was all other business in the interior department concluded by March 4th? Did other executive departments work their forces nights and Sundays so that the new administration might start with only new business? The people should ask why this haste. Was it dangerous to trust the representatives of the people in the next congress? Was it dangerous to trust the incoming administration to do just ce to men claiming this grant? Was there danger that the rights of settlers on these lands would be recognized and the public domain be protected by the administration? If so, then, they certainly had not been instructed too soon. He desired to give public notice that the legality of the patents would be contested so that the purchasers of lands now to be issued might not claim the protection accorded an innocent purchaser without notice.

Teller, replying to Van Wyck, said: "Mr. President, my experience in this body has not been as lengthy as some that sit before me, but after something over eight years I have been in the public service, I confess to considerable astonishment on picking up a resolution so discourteous, so unsenatorial as this to a co-ordinate branch of the government. I suppose it has accomplished the purpose for which it was introduced. It has enabled the mover of this resolution to appear before the public, not for the first time, nor on the first occasion, but as he has on various occasions, as the special champion of the labor classes of the down-trodden people of this country. I assume the senator, in introducing the resolution, expected nothing more. He hardly expected that any department of the government would allow itself to be thus assaulted without answering the resolution. Before this discussion is closed, and on some other occasion, I shall call the attention of this senate to the remarkable character of previous resolutions coming from this same source, that have been directed to the executive department of this government within the last three years. I want to give notice here and to everybody that, although the administration has passed into the hands of a political party with which I am not affiliated, yet as a senator having due respect for the executive department of the government, I never intend, without at least a protest, that this administration shall be by this senator, or any other, treated by resolution, as the late administration has been treated. Why, Mr. President, if you were to believe all the senator's statements, you would suppose that in issuing this patent certificate, on for this land, earned by this company there has been done something that never has been done before. Every secretary that has sat in the chair of the department of the interior for the last eight years has done exactly what has been done by the secretary who has just retired. During a good portion of that time the honorable senator has been a member of either house of this body. He has been a member of the committee on public lands, and never either on that committee or in this body has he been heard to say a word on this subject. It is in the press, it is where the senator can get the credit of being the champion of the down-trodden and oppressed and the opponent of corporations that he is heard. When legislation can be had and the interests of the government can be protected it is desirable to protect them he has been silent as the grave. There are on record in the land office millions of acres of land issued under exactly the same situation as that under which this land was issued.

Teller summarized as follows the action of the legislative and executive branches of the government with relation to this road: "The lands were withdrawn in '71 and '73. The validity of the grant and the assignment thereof was recognized by the commissioner of the general land office, Hon. A. Williamson, by his letters of February 27th, 21st and 26th, '78; by Secretary Kirkwood in proceedings to appoint a commission to examine the road; by the president in appointing a commission to examine the road and approval of the report made by said commission; by the attorney general, to whom the question of ownership and right of the company to receive patents was submitted, January 5th, 82, by Secretary Kirkwood; by the judiciary committee of the 47th congress in its refusal to entertain a resolution to forfeit said grant; by the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, May 17, '84, by vote of 13 to 2, having been instructed by the house to inquire as to the validity of the grant and the right of the New Orleans & Pacific to said land; by the house of representatives, on the 26th of June, '84, when the bill for forfeiture of the land was defeated on a direct vote by a majority of 42, by the house on the following day when it refused by an increased majority to reconsider the vote by which the forfeiture bill had been defeated, by the senate committee on railroads in its report, June 7, '82, and by motion of the senate thereon; by the refusal of the senate July 5, '84 to investigate the manner in which the company had acquired its right to the lands claimed, and finally by the report of the senate committee on public lands."

Teller gave a history of the road and recited the conditions of the grant and its assignment, which he declared legal and regular in every particular. "My predecessors," said Teller, "had submitted to the attorney general the question whether the company had the right claimed to these lands. Courtesy and common decency demanded that when the executive office asked for the attorney general's opinion on a point of law he should respect that opinion. If that was not so, then all departments of the government for eighty years had been proceeding on a false basis. It was left for the senator from Nebraska to say that when an officer asked the attorney general for his opinion and after receiving it, the officer making the request should turn around and say to the attorney general 'Your law is bad and I shall decline to be governed by it.' That had never been the practice of the government. But Teller did not desire to shield the interior department under any such defense as that, he rested absolutely on the law of the case. Did any man having a knowledge of the facts deny that the land was assignable? When it became apparent that congress would take no action upon this matter then and not till then did the interior department issue the patents.

An attempt, Teller continued, had been made to make it appear that this was a peculiar case and there was great anxiety shown about settlers. Why had not anxiety been shown as to other grants issued for roads completed after the expiration of the allotted term? Among them was a Wisconsin company that had received 1,000,000 acres of land for a line completed many years after the expiration of the term allowed, and that had not been done under the administration of the late secretary. Settlers had gone in on the lands of the Northern Pacific. The railroad has since performed the conditions of its grant. Had the senator from Nebraska ever attempted to "protect" those settlers? Had anybody else in congress attempted to do it? No one man. All this talk about "settlers" was blood and thunder for the public. If Teller might be permitted to refer to himself he would say that by his rulings in the interior department he had done more for settlers on public lands than the senator from Nebraska had done in his lifetime in the public service. What was the secret, he asked, of hostility to this company? Was it that Jay Gould was interested in it? There was nothing in the interior department to show that Jay Gould was interested in it. Was that Barnum, a prominent democratic official, was interested in it? Barnum's and Gould's rights, so far as the interior department was concerned, were not affected by the question whether these gentlemen were democrats or republicans, railroad speculators or anything else. The law fixed their rights, and it would be a remarkable thing if an executive department should measure out its justice in accordance with politics or the character of the men to whom it is meted out. What difference did it make whether Gould or Huntington was interested in it? Was it a proper thing for senators to stand here and attempt to excite the prejudice of the masses because some unpopular men may have a case that is being adjudicated by the executive department of the government? He (Teller) insisted that by the rules of law and justice the railroad company was entitled to the lands and, it was upon this fact that he rested.

It had become the custom to allow resolutions of inquiry to pass without examination. He would call attention to one thing in '82. An old man who had served his country in two wars, who was covered all over with wounds and glory, had received from congress a pension of $72 per month. The general law decided that a man with like infirmities should receive fifty more, $122. For a man who had served in Mexico with gallantry and covered himself with glory, a man who never dressed or undressed without an attendant, $122 a month was being paid to him. The question arose, was he entitled to it? It would not have arisen had the speaker been secretary of the interior. It would not have been questioned had he had the opportunity to say then what he had the opportunity to say subsequently. The attorney general's opinion was invoked, and he said this old man was entitled to $122 a month. By that time there had been a change in the department and it was his (Teller's) duty to enforce the opinion of the attorney general. He accepted it as the law of the case. He accepted it with alacrity. He said $122 a month was a pittance. It was a disgrace to the nation that it was not more, and he ordered it paid. It was paid, but in the meantime a distinguished senator (Van Wyck) had introduced a resolution requiring that the secretary of the interior should pay but one of these pensions. That resolution had gone to the committee on pensions, but there was an opportunity now for somebody to pose as the watch dog of the treasury. It was money being paid out beyond the law. The resolution forbade the payment of double pensions. He (Teller) did not withhold the pensions with his eyes open. With proper respect for the senate he denied the right of a senator to instruct him. He denied the right of the senate to do so; and if the senate had

STRIKING FOR WAGES.

Ten Thousand Pennsylvania Miners Quit Work.

Missouri Pacific Freight Traffic at a Standstill.

The Situation on the Wabash and Texas Pacific.

Great Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The coal miners' strike which was inaugurated to-day promises to be the greatest war for wages ever fought by the colliers of this district. Of twelve thousand miners in the Pittsburg district it is estimated seven-eighths are out to-day for a three cent rate. River and railroad miners have joined hands and it is confidently asserted by the leaders of the movement that the demand will be almost unanimous by to-morrow. Several works are running to-day but the diggers have promised to come out just as soon as they can put their rooms in proper shape and collect their tools. President Costello, with a number of agitators, is holding meetings along the river to-day, urging all to make a united stand, and a similar committee is working along the railroads. Operators seem determined not to accede to the demands, because they say there is no demand for coal in the lower markets. A bitter contest is predicted.

Railway Strikes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—The Times' Atchison, Kan., special says: The Missouri Pacific strikers stopped all freight trains to-day, permitting one cattle train, however, to go through. They state that freight trains carrying emigrants will not be allowed to pass after to-day.

PARSONS, Kan., March 8.—No freight trains were allowed to leave on the Missouri Pacific road to-day. The leaders in the strike say if their terms are not granted by Tuesday noon they will allow nothing but an engine and mail car to proceed.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—The Journal's Sedalia, Missouri, special says the shovelers at the Missouri Pacific coal chutes joined the strikers, to-day. The officials have put on a force of special patrolmen.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—The Missouri Pacific mechanical employes at West Kansas City went out at 10 o'clock to-day as predicted. They have taken no active measures as yet, but freight business is already delayed for lack of helpers. No passengers arrived on the Missouri Pacific from the north to-day, cars being detached at Atchison from two trains, and only mail cars permitted to come through.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—A Missouri Pacific official stated to-night that they would not attempt to send passenger trains farther north than Leavenworth on account of the trouble at Atchison. Their business in the freight yards here is brought to a standstill. Only one freight train was sent out to-day. No interference with passenger trains has been offered at this point and they are running east as usual.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—The Journal's Jefferson City, Mo., special says: Judge Krekel, of the United States court, has ordered Marshal McGee to proceed from Kansas City to Moberly, and protect the property of the Wabash railroad, it appearing to be in danger from strikers. The Wabash, being in the hands of a receiver appointed by this court, is under its jurisdiction.

General Manager Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, has asked Governor Marmaduke to call out the militia to suppress the strike at Sedalia. A call will not be issued unless a disorder arises that cannot be suppressed by Sedalia authorities.

ATCHISON, Ks., March 9.—Superintendent Hagood of the Missouri Pacific to-day took the bold stand that the company is not required under the federal law to carry mails on other than regular passenger trains, with full complement of coaches, and gave positive orders that a mail car should not go out without regular coaches attached. The strikers after consultation agreed to let all passenger trains go through hereafter, and they are now running regularly. This is regarded by some as weakening on the part of the men. There was a meeting this evening and a resolution adopted to hold freight engines. Railroad officials say a portion of the strikers expressed a desire to return to work if protection is afforded them. Railroad officials appealed to the city council and sheriff this evening for protection, who stated that they were powerless, and a telegram was sent to Governor Martin to that effect.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 9.—No freight trains have passed through on the Missouri Pacific railway since Saturday. All men at the depot here have been discharged except two.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—No change in the railroad strike here. A strike was expected in the Missouri Pacific shops at noon, but did not occur. The men are waiting an answer from the superintendent of shops, Hewitt, before the strike is begun.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—There was no change in the situation among railroad men in this city up to a late hour to night. Men in the Missouri Pacific shops here have taken no action, but some of them allege that if they are served with notification that their wages will be reduced they will quit work. Colonel Hoxie has returned from New York, but he refused to be interviewed regarding the situation. He states, however, that the whole matter will be over in a day or two.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—The strikers on the Wabash road held a meeting to-day: Several inflammatory speeches were made, and resolutions were passed not to resume work until the recent reduction is restored. The officials, however, declare that this will not be done, and say that the road is not inconvenienced to any great extent. Trouble is imminent.

DALLAS, Texas, March 8.—Passenger trains on the Texas Pacific arrived to-day from opposite directions without interruption. The railroad men admit that the strike has reached a most critical juncture. A report is current that Governor Ireland has been asked to send troops to break the deadlock along the Texas Pacific, but he refused to comply for the same reasons which were given for not calling the militia into action to suppress fence cutting.

The railroad men claim that the state is responsible for all loss arising out of the restraint of their property, as the city of Pittsburg was for the destruction of property during the riots. The mass of the people in northern Texas sympathize with the strikers and their methods, and if the necessity should arise for immediate action it is doubtful if the militia would respond.

An agent of the labor unions passed through Dallas to-day en route to Fort Worth, where he proposes to make his headquarters for the direction of a petition appealing to congress and the legislatures of the several states for immediate legislation "against the tyranny of unrestrained capital."

GALVESTON, Texas, March 8.—The News' Fort Worth special says the situation of the strike there is assuming grave aspects and a solution of the difficulties seems no nearer than several days ago. Ninety per cent. of the population of the city will be indirectly injured by the general stagnation in business, which must result if the trouble continues much longer.

GALVESTON, March 9.—The News Marshall special says: Furlong, chief detective of the Gould system, with 15 assistants arrived to-day to look after the property of the company. The strikers remain quiet and continue guarding railroad yards.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 9.—The strike remains in statu quo. Since the formation of a Knights of Labor organization yesterday, strikers have no fears of their places being supplied.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, March 9.—In the forenoon session of the senate Senator Tecmon, chairman of the engrossment committee, reported back a large number of bills as correctly engrossed. Adopted.

Senator Howard, chairman of the committee on fees and salaries, reported back S. B. No. 23, concerning fees, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted. This bill was one to increase the pay of county commissioners to $10 a day.

Also H. B. No. 208, that the bill as amended be referred to the committee of the whole. Adopted. This is the Bradley bill forbidding employers to cut wages because employes belong to trades unions and also to forbid the payment of wages in merchandise.

Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported S. B. No. 226, concerning liens, that in connection with S. B. No. 223, it be considered in committee of the whole, and that it do pass. The bills give tavern keepers a lien on baggage, and ranchmen a lien on stock for pasturage. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 237, concerning civil procedure, that it be considered in committee of the whole, with certain amendments. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 238, concerning telegraph and telephone lines. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 223, concerning liens. Adopted.

Senator Greene offered a resolution that all the clerks be discharged except the clerks of the judiciary, printing, enrollment and engrossment committees. Laid over under the rules.

Senator Hall offered a resolution of a similar nature, and moved to suspend the rules for the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Stevenson moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was carried by 13 to 8.

Senator Hall offered a resolution that no bills be acted on requiring appropriations until after the report of the joint committee on state indebtedness had been made. The motion to suspend rules was lost. Went over.

On motion of Senator Stevenson, the resolution of Senator Greene and the two resolutions of Senator Hall were made the special order at 10:30 to-morrow.

On motion of Senator Stevenson the secretary was instructed to send to the house for H. B. 229. The bill is the one giving attorneys' liens for unpaid fees.

The amendments of the house to S. B. No. 187, concerning the new Denver charter, were read.

Senator Carpenter moved that consideration of the amendments be laid over until the afternoon to give time for their consideration.

Senator Clifford opposed the resolution, stating that delay imperiled the bill. The registration was to commence on the 18th, and hence the bill should be hastened.

Senator Eddy favored the resolution, saying he would like an opportunity to examine the bill.

Senator Clifford replied that the bill had been very carefully considered. The amendments from the house are verbal except two. One reducing the supervisors from nine to five, and the other concerning certain aldermen who are legislated out of office. Unless there were strong reasons for a postponement he hoped the senate would continue its consideration of the bill.

Senator Stevenson moved as an amendment that the senate do not concur in the house amendment.

Senator Hall thought that the amendment should not prevail, as all the amendments had not yet been read.

Senator Stevenson withdrew his motion.

Senator Carpenter said he favored the bill, but a section had been inserted in the wrong place. The section stricken out by the senate concerning notice for damages had been inserted. A conference could be held at noon and the amendments considered.

The bill was finally referred to the Arapahoe delegation, which was excused for the purpose of giving immediate consideration to the bill.

H. B. No. 229, concerning attorneys' liens, was returned according to the motion above recorded, and its indefinite postponement was reconsidered. It was then referred to the judiciary committee.

Read the first time: H. J. M. No. 5, H. B.'s Nos. 59, 151, 160, 149, 85, 352, 310, 328.

H. J. M. No. 1, for the removal of the Utes, and S. J. M. No. 2, concerning the wool tariff, were passed. Recess until 2 p. m.

The senate was convened at 2 p. m. by Lieutenant Governor Greene.

S. B. 2, by Senator Howard, concerning the erection of a state capitol building, was passed, an emergency clause adopted and title agreed to.

S. B. 32, by Senator Carpenter, concerning sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and habitual drunkards, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 74, by Senator Woodworth, concerning killing of stock by railroads, was passed and emergency clause adopted, title amended and agreed to.

Senator Carpenter moved to proceed to consideration of S. B. 177, concerning the Denver charter. Adopted.

Senator Carpenter moved that all amendments of the house be concurred in except the following: To amend section 3 of article 1 by striking out all that part of said section beginning with the words "provided, further," after the words "city taxes," and down to and including the words "said and discharged," at the end of said section.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Eddy made inquiry if all amendments had been read, and the secretary informed him that the last four had not been read.

S. B. 77, by Senator Woodsworth, concerning board of inspection commission, was passed, emergency clause adopted, and title agreed to.

S. B. 87, by Senator Freeman, to submit to qualified electors of the state amendments to article 8 of the constitution, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 93, by Senator Parsons, concerning justices of the peace, was read, passed, and title agreed to.

S. B. 102, by Senator Lee, concerning pure diamond streams, was, on motion of Senator Bosworth, ordered printed as amended, and referred to the committee of the whole.

S. B. 115, by Senator Galloway, concerning round up districts, passed. There not being enough present to adopt the emergency clause, at the request of Senator Galloway the senate waited a moment until some senators could be called in from the cloak room. The emergency clause was then adopted and the title agreed to.

S. B. 125, by Senator Clifford, concerning condemnation of lands, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 148, by Senator Wells, concerning camp fires, passed and title agreed to

S. B. 181, by Senator Tecmon, concerning stay of execution, passed and title agreed to

S. B. 181, by Senator Freeman, concerning money paid into the state treasury through error, passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 185, by Senator Chilcott, concerning erroneous assessments and abatement of taxes, passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 187, by Senator Chilcott, concerning sale of land for taxes, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 190, concerning revenue, was passed, emergency clause adopted and title agreed to

S. B. 195, by Mr. Gilmore, concerning usurpation, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 216, by Senator Stevenson, concerning guardians for non-residents, was passed and title agreed to

S. B. 233, concerning branding and herding stock, passed and title agreed to.

On motion the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house this morning several committees reported. The house then went into committee of the whole and H. B. 86, for county boards of water arbitrators, was approved for passage.

Recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Rollins moved that H. B. 217 and 14, railroad bills, be made special order for 2 p. m. Tuesday. Carried

The house went into committee of the whole on the general order, Mr. Bergh in the chair.

H. B. 550, by Mr. Hugo, providing for funding of floating indebtedness of counties by amending the law already in force on the subject, was considered. The bill provides that in counties having an indebtedness exceeding $5,000 in warrants, any fifty tax payers may petition the county commissioners to publish an advertisement asking for proposals from holders of such warrants requesting them to state what amount of the warrants of the county they will exchange for bonds of the county and what rate of interest. Whereupon the commissioners shall issue bonds at a rate not to exceed seven per cent. The bill was amended in several important respects and ordered for passage.

H. B. 156, by Mr. Dickson, was referred, on motion of Mr. Dickson, to the committee on appropriations.

H. B. 393, Mr. Pence, providing the manner in which the territory of any county may be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, as provided by the state constitution, was considered and the bill reported back for adoption with a few amendments

H. B. 182, by Mr. Hughes, to provide for expenses of the state board of medical examiners for the ensuing two years, was referred to the committee on appropriations.

H. B. 255, by Mr. McCormick, for the protection of game, was reported for passage

H. B. 219, by Mr. Pence, relating to duties of county treasurers to pay off warrants when having $1,000 or more of cash in any fund against which warrants are drawn in the order in which they were presented. The bill was reported for passage with some slight amendments

H. B. 107, by Mr. Wilkebon, was laid aside, being an appropriation bill for the state insane asylum.

H. B. 77, by Mr. Rathvon, relating to county governments, was postponed indefinitely.

A message was received from the senate announcing refusal of the senate to concur in the house amendment to the Denver charter.

On motion of Gilmore the committee rose and reported.

The house, on motion of Mr. Konn, receded from the amendment objected to by the senate

Mr. Ferguson moved that the house again go into committee of the whole on the general order. Carried. Mr. Ferguson was called to the chair.

On motion of Hughes the general appropriation bill, H. B. 180, by Mr. Hughes, was taken up. He moved that this bill be taken up because it would be necessary to pass the bill without reference to the size of the other appropriations.

The bill was read and gave the same amounts as when introduced excepting that for legislative expenses which was increased from $90,000 to $130,000. This occasioned some slight discussion, but it was ascertained that the increase had been made to admit the possible contingency of expenses running up to this amount on account of the length of the session, and while the amount might be reduced by reduction being made in the forces of the employees of the houses the state would lose nothing by over appropriation, as there was a bill before the house to allow the amount left over in any fund to be transferred to any other fund

The bill was recommended for passage.

After considering propositions to establish the new counties of Pagosa and Argenta they house adjourned.

Asiatic Affairs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Yokohama associated press advices say negotiations between Japan and China in reference to the Corean trouble will begin at Peking shortly. Japan will send a special ambassador. She will insist upon indemnity for the attack by Chinese troops, and will propose a joint withdrawal of soldiers from Corea. A Corean embassy has arrived at Tokio with a letter of apology from the king of Corea to the emperor of Japan.

It is stated the French regard the prospect of disagreement between Japan and China as an opportunity for alliance with the former against the latter. Japan, however, is disposed to settle the difficulty with China separately. It has been definitely determined to have a treaty revision. The conference will meet at the end of March. It is thought the conference will occupy not more than three weeks.

General Foote, U. S. minister to Corea, had an audience with the emperor February seventeenth by special desire of his majesty, who cordially thanked Minister Foote for his humane and courageous conduct in protecting a number of Japanese during the Corean riots. The empress presented Mrs. Foote a handsome tea set.

Russian War Preparations

LONDON, March 9.—Late advices show there can be no doubt that Russia is rapidly concentrating troops in central Asia. Active dislocation or breaking up of smaller scattered and unimportant military posts is progressing. Additional guns and men are being sent to central Asia and batteries and troops are moving in from the Caucasus.

Heavy French Losses.

PARIS, March 9.—General Briere De Lisle telegraphs the government that his loss during two days' fighting to relieve the French garrison at Thuyen Quan was 66 killed and 133 wounded. The garrison itself lost 50 killed and 80 wounded. Thirty French officers were among the killed.

The Campaign in Egypt

LONDON, March 7.—The North Pacific and Australian fleets will be reinforced. As a result of a conference with the agents general of the colonies at the war office the government will rely upon receiving contingents from Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Transports on the way to Suakim with guards, etc., are detained at Suez awaiting General Greaves' report regarding the water supply at Suakim. General Graham's health keeps him at Cairo. He has been placed on the invalid list, and advised to return to England. General Greaves will probably succeed him in command of the Suakim expedition.

The advance beyond Suakim is not intended until autumn. The intention is to encamp the main body at Sinkat during the hot weather, the site selected being 3,000 feet above sea level and three days journey from Suakim. A successful battle with Osman Digna will have to be fought before the camp can be safely established.

Under Secretary Fowler sent a letter to his constituents at Wolverhampton defending the purchase of American pumping engines for the Berber railway on the ground that the contracting firm had experience in supplying the pumps wanted and had a number ready for shipment. Tenders will be issued to English firms for pumping machinery for the remainder of the line.

General Wolseley proposes constant change of position of the troops on the Nile. Enteric disease is rife among the men native at Korti. The health of Gen. Brackenbury's and General Buller's men, doing active work, is superb.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Hostile Arabs at Tamai are becoming alarmed at the number of ships arriving. The Amarar tribe is ready to desert Osman Digna whenever an opportunity presents. Food is scarce and has been. The Arabs are sending their women and cattle into the mountains.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Steamers are arriving daily with reinforcements. To-day six transports anchored here, having on board a body of engineers, the commissariat corps, a detachment to conduct balloon operations, the medical contingent and transport corps. The transports also brought a number of horses and mules as well as supplies of various kinds for the garrison.

SUAKIM, March 8.—A reconnoisance to-day showed 10,000 of the enemy in different locations. The Arabian paper says the Mahdi sent his lieutenant at Metemneh a reward of $5,000 for his bravery, and has ordered him to advance upon Korti.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Korti says the rear guard of General Buller's troops has arrived at Korti from Gakdul in a terribly fatigued condition.

SUAKIM, March 6.—Troops are suffering greatly in this vicinity, from the great scarcity of water.

KORTI, March 6.—During the summer the main body of British troops will remain in camps here with headquarters at Dongola. The Mudir of Dongola's army is at Merowe with General Buller's contingent. Two movable columns under Generals Dormer and Brackenbury will be stationed between Debbeh and Hanak in constant readiness for action. The wind now blows like a furnace.

The report that General Wolseley has been recalled is denied. His health is improving and his eyes give him less trouble. When the cantonment of the troops is effected Gen. Wolseley will go on a tour of inspection to the Nile stations between Assouan and Dongola. He has no intention of leaving Egypt.

Buller's Retreat.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Korti states that the retreat of General Buller's troops from Gakdul to Korti was a forced march of the most toilsome kind. The hot southerly winds, which begin about this time of the year, and usually last fifty days, prevailed during the whole march and prostrated many men and animals. The men also suffered terribly from thirst and from the effects of the hot sand being blown into their eyes. The Hassonyet tribes with a large number of Arab sharpshooters from the Mahdi's troops at Berber assembled at various points along the line of retreat and harrassed the British column by continual firing at long range. The attacks were most frequent at night when their fire could not be effectually returned.

Germany and England.

LONDON, March 6.—Granville delivered a long speech in the lords this evening about the Bismarck controversy. He said that now more than ever before it is to the interest of Germany and England that relations between the two governments should be good, because it was a time when both powers were about to meet each other in all parts of the world. Whilst each power will maintain its rights, both ought to advance in their common work of extending commerce and civilization in a spirit of candid co-operation. All my efforts will be exerted in favor of the policy which Bismarck sketched out. Granville denied that he had published confidential communications from Bismarck.

Van Wyck said the case of the payment of a double pension was that of General Burnett. The payment, he said, was made in violation of the law, and congress had rebuked the attorney general for his action in the matter.

Teller said he did not care to go into the merits of the case, for in his judgment the attorney general's opinion was right, and as the law stood General Burnett was entitled to two pensions. If the honorable senator from Nebraska could take any glory for himself from the fact that he succeeded in taking fifty dollars from this old veteran's fifty dollars a month and sending him down to his grave in want, he was welcome to it. He (Teller) did not want the reputation of protecting the public treasury at the expense of that class of people.

Van Wyck rejoined that the question was not of glory, but facts, and the facts were as he stated.

Adjourned.

Senator Hall offered a resolution that no bills be acted on requiring appropriations until after the report of the joint committee on state indebtedness had been made.

From Friday's Daily.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

A Creditable Presentation of this Charming Opera by Local Talent.

The opera house was fairly well filled last night to witness the production of Planquette's favorite opera, Chimes of Normandy, by home talent, under the direction of Professor G. V. Demorest. On several occasions such operas as the "Sleeping Queen," "Bohemian Girl" and Pinafore have been given by Colorado Springs singers, but the Chimes of Normandy is about the heaviest that has yet been undertaken by them. The music is very difficult and the leading parts not at all easy to master. Notwithstanding these facts we can safely say that its presentation last night was very satisfactory. A good orchestra in place of the piano would have helped out materially, although Mrs. Curtiss, the accompanist, did very nicely. The cast in some respects was well arranged while in others it was decidedly weak. Miss Maud Walker pleased everybody with her impersonation of "Serpolette." It is a light soubrette part that she is well adapted to fill, and many professionals might well envy her the impression she made. Mrs. Ida Lawrence in her conception of Germaine, the lost marchioness, deserves credit for trying to do the best she could but it was evident from the start that the character was rather heavy for her. When she first appeared she was rather confused but improved both in singing and acting as the play proceeded. Harry Wolbert filled very well the part of the Marquis. What his stage bearing was somewhat [illegible] he made up for it in singing. He has a very sweet tenor voice. By far the best actor and singer in the cast was Mr. Harry Shields, who was just cut out for Grenicheux, the character assigned him. He was in good voice, his solos were all given with force and he was deserving of the encores he received. Dr. Bartlett impersonated very satisfactorily the Bailli and Louis Waite made a first-class notary. Gaspard, the most difficult part in the cast, was assumed by Prof. Demorest. He gave a very honest conception of the miser and showed that he had a voice of considerable volume.

The taking features of the opera were the choruses. They were all given with a will and in perfect harmony. In the choruses especially, the careful training of Professor Demorest was very manifest. Allowance should be made for the fact that the singers had to follow the music themselves, there being no one to direct them from the front of the stage. Taking it all in all the opera was very creditably given and will be reproduced again to-night. Remember that the proceeds go to the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic.

KELLEY A BURGLAR.

Strong Evidence that He Burglarized General Adams' House.

As will be remembered the GAZETTE the other day gave the full details of the arrest of Joe Kelley, alias Charles Adams, at Pueblo, on the charge of stealing a horse, saddle and bridle, for which crime he now languishes in the county jail awaiting a hearing before the grand jury. When Under Sheriff Jackson took Kelley in his custody at Pueblo he took from him a gold watch and memorandum book, also a fine pair of woolen blankets. Mr. Jackson after examining the memorandum book concluded that it belonged to Mrs. Charles Adams.

On being asked where he got the book Kelley replied that it was given to him by a boy in Colorado Springs. He at the same time volunteered the statement that he was once an errand boy in the family and had been given to him by his father fifteen years ago. He however persisted that his name was Charles Adams and not Joe Kelley.

After returning home when Jackson examined the watch closely and found engraved on the cap "Charles," the other name having been partially erased with a knife, but very much resembled Adams. From notes made in the memorandum book he came to the conclusion that it belonged to Mrs. General Adams and that the book and the watch had been taken from her home near Manitou.

Knowing that the general and his wife were absent from home he decided on investigating a little. Yesterday morning he called at the house and ascertained from the gardener, who was the only one about the place, that the house had been broken into either on Saturday, Sunday or Monday, and that he had not discovered it until Tuesday. The only thing he had missed was a pair of blankets. Mr. Jackson was shown a pair exactly like those taken, and at sight recognized them as exactly like those found in Kelley's possession. As to the watch and memorandum book the gardener did not seem to know anything about them.

There seems no doubt in Under Sheriff Jackson's mind that the articles were all stolen from General Adams' house. She has been communicated with by letter and the particulars will be known in a few days.

College Notes.

Examinations for the winter term begin next Monday and close on Wednesday. The term has been quite a successful one.

The senior studies next term will be history of philosophy, evidences of Christianity, church history and political science.

The class in ethics are unanimously opposed to woman suffrage.

Some of the boys are talking of a trip to the Seven Lakes during the term vacation.

At a meeting of the foot ball players of the college held last Friday, Messrs. [illegible] Seldomridge, J. W. Monteith and G. B. Pickett were appointed to select a foot ball team from the students of the college. On Tuesday the committee reported the following as the team: [illegible] B. Campbell, [illegible] E. Ankerson, [illegible] Nichols, Jr., C. E. Sherman, [illegible] Veal, L. T. Gray, R. P. McLeod, W. [illegible] Walker, C. B. Seldomridge, J. W. Monteith, G. B. Pickett.

At a meeting of the team Mr. George Pickett was elected captain and Mr. L. T. Gray assistant captain. A challenge has been received from the high school eleven, and accepted by the college boys. A match game of Rugby will be accordingly played between these respective teams to-morrow at 3 o'clock on the plaza in front of the school house. According to the terms of the challenge the college boys are only allowed to play nine men against their opponents eleven. An exciting and interesting game may be expected.

The programme of the literary society for this evening is as follows:

Critique — Miss Susie Bean
News of the week — Miss Lizzie Martin
Stump speech — E. S. Gould
Debate, Subject—"Resolved that the Bible should be used in the public schools.
Affirmative — Miss Bessie Bean
Negative — Miss Irene Barnes

The sessions of the society, both literary and business, are open to the public and all visitors will be cordially welcomed. The literary session commences at 7:30 o'clock.

New candidates for mayor are being brought to the front nearly every day.

Mr. William Slocum and wife left yesterday on a visit to their former home in Indiana.

Mr. [illegible] Hinckley returned to Manitou Park yesterday after a few days sojourn in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Chauncey Calloway and wife returned yesterday from [illegible] where they spent some time visiting friends.

Reserved seats for Baird's minstrels will be placed on sale at Thayer & Lowbert's book store to-morrow morning.

We understand that the next attraction at the rink will be a game of foot ball between the Mother Hubbards and Fat Boys.

The proceeds from the two performances of the "Chimes of Normandy" will go to the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The old building in the rear of the Antlers Annex which has been such an eyesore for several months was moved away yesterday by Mr. John Murphy.

Judge Coburn returned yesterday from the meeting of the Rocky Mountain Baptist union at Pueblo. He was elected one of the vice presidents of the union.

Bishop Spalding will preach in Grace church to-night, and Sunday morning and evening. He will "confirm" a number of candidates at the Sunday morning service.

The tables in the Antlers hotel dining hall have just been put in first class condition and Cy Mansfield, the manager, is ready to wait on all who enjoy [illegible].

John Ivory Phillips was in yesterday from his ranch on Big Sandy. He reports the past winter the finest he has seen during a residence of fourteen years in Colorado. Sheep, he says, have done unusually well and are now in good condition.

The fire department ordinance has been printed and will be brought up for consideration at the council meeting next Monday night. It will then be settled whether department officers will be selected by a popular vote or by the delegate system.

Mr. [illegible] Houghton, one of the proprietors of the Brighton Creamery, was in the city yesterday introducing its products. He appointed Mr. A. Hemenway of this place and [illegible] Smith & Co. of Manitou their agents. The samples of butter he brought with him were excellent, and many of our readers can testify to the quality of their fresh buttermilk which largely takes the place of stronger beverages in Denver.

The Antlers arrivals—E. W. Armstrong, New York; [illegible] Meverick, Baltimore; A. E. Carlisle, Pueblo; T. W. Lee, Hugh Butler, [illegible] M. Houghton, Denver; Miss Maher, St. Joseph; [illegible] J. Bruner, Pueblo; T. M. Allen, Denver; A. W. Parlin, Boston.

Mrs. John Stanley wishes to tender her thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who so kindly manifested their goodwill and sympathy to her in her sad trial and bereavement of her dear son Charley. Also to his teacher and classmates of the fifth grade who sent such a handsome memento of beautiful flowers showing a token of remembrance to him.

Mrs. Helford, editor of the Challenge, published at Denver, lectured on temperance at the Congregational church last night in the presence of a very good audience. She spoke more particularly on the temperance work in the state and the advance that had been made in the work during the last ten years. The address was interspersed with very interesting accounts of her experiences at Canon City, Pueblo and other Colorado cities. She said that the citizens of the state were all looking forward to the outcome of the fight against the drug stores in Colorado Springs, and urged those present who were entitled to a vote to cast it for prohibition at the coming municipal election. Mrs. Helford is a very pleasing and forcible speaker, and her address was listened to with the closest attention from beginning to end.

Next Monday night Baird's minstrels, an organization that has given universal satisfaction throughout the state, will appear at the opera house. This minstrel company was pronounced by the Denver journals one of the best, if not the best, that has ever appeared in that city and the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A minstrel organization, new to this city, under the management of [illegible] W. Baird, drew very large audiences at both performances at Heuck's opera house yesterday. The troupe proved an excellent one, and every member thereof quickly established himself a favorite. The features of the olio were all new and good, some of them never equaled in this city. The royal handbell ringers, who sing sweetly to the accompaniment of a chime of silver bells, was a novelty that is indeed a creditable innovation in minstrelsy. To sum up the matter, the whole show made a decided hit, and will be welcomed again by Cincinnati theatre-goers.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ANOTHER HORSE THIEF.

He is Captured at Pueblo and the Stolen Property Recovered.

On Sunday night a horse was stolen from the ranch of Mr. [illegible] Dorr south of Colorado Springs and the same evening a saddle was taken from the back of a horse belonging to Messrs. Stevens & Rouse that was tied at the Cottonwood club. The thief was reported to the officers who came to the conclusion that the horse had first been stolen and the saddle taken by the same man. Yesterday a telegram was received from Sheriff Kee, of Pueblo county, saying that he had the thief, Joe Kelley, in his custody. He had sold the horse and saddle and had the proceeds in his pocket when arrested. Deputy Sheriff Jackson brought Kelley to this city last night and placed him in the county jail.

The first information of the theft of the horse and saddle was given to Under Sheriff Jackson late Monday afternoon. He immediately sent out cards to Denver, Pueblo and other points. Yesterday morning he ascertained almost beyond a doubt that the thief had gone south with the stolen property and immediately took the train for Pueblo. Before he had reached there, however, Kelley had been placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Dan Kelley of Pueblo. Under the name of Charles Adams he had sold the horse and saddle to a liveryman named [illegible] C. Smith for $10 and given a bill of sale of the property. He had just perfected the sale when Officer Kelley stepped in, took him in custody and recovered the property. Kelley, alias Adams, is about nineteen years of age, and has been in this locality only a short time. He will be taken before Justice Dixey this morning for a preliminary hearing.

The Wool Market.

Coates Bros. of Philadelphia in their wool circular for March say that trade is quiet excepting for some specialties. Stocks would be considered very moderate if the demand was ordinarily good, but at the present rate of consumption there is an ample supply of most grades, and unless trade should improve some kinds may be carried over the clip. Prices are, however, now so low that it is not likely that new wool will be marketed at figures as low as the present stock is being offered, and this should prevent a further decline in prices. All clothing fleece wools are quiet excepting the low grades, some of which are being used for combing purposes and are in demand when they can be so adapted. Choice high grade fine delaine fleeces find quotations, but only a small proportion can be gotten into this high grade, and the ordinary grades of fine delaine meet with slower sale. Medium combing and delaine wools are quiet. Coarse combing is more active. The unwashed and fine territory wools are in demand, while other grades are slow and in large supply. The strikes of carpet weavers, both here and elsewhere, still continue and no doubt have been attended with noisy and riotous demonstrations which may be an indication that the end is approaching. These interruptions to trade have now continued for some months, and as these mills were previously among the largest customers for New Mexican, there has been but small sale for these wools and a considerable proportion of the clip is yet on hand. Competing foreign wools are also ruling so low that, when the mills resume their operations and are ready to purchase supplies, the views of manufacturers will be low for domestic.

Lowther Bros. had a new canvas awning placed in front of their place of business yesterday.

C. H. Curtiss, formerly in the Rio Grande office here, now with the A., T. & S. F. at Topeka, is visiting [illegible] C. Fursman.

El Paso county will be entitled to three assistant census takers, one to every 4000 of population.

The Denver papers say that Baird's minstrels is positively the best organization of the kind that has appeared there in years. The Pueblo Chieftain says the same thing.

Mr. [illegible] T. O'Brien has had a handsome black walnut case placed in the trunk department of his South Tejon street store in which to display ladies' handbags and valises.

The rink has been so largely patronized lately that the managers, Messrs. Lowbert & Humphrey, have found it necessary to make some much needed improvements to the floor.

There was quite a large attendance at the dime concert given in the Methodist church last night under the auspices of the Sunday school. The programme was unusually interesting.

Between twenty-five and thirty guests of the Antlers indulged in a picnic at Bair [illegible] Alto yesterday. They started out in carriages and on horseback about 10 o'clock and returned at four. All report having a very jolly time.

Company A at their meeting held on Monday night decided on going to Pueblo on March 17th, St. Patrick's day. On the evening of that day they will give an entertainment at De Remer's rink. The Rio Grande Four will also distinguish themselves.

We notice in the Pueblo Chieftain that Dr. [illegible], formerly of this place, has sufficiently recovered his health to warrant him in resuming the practice of his profession. He has been appointed United States examining surgeon, with headquarters at South Pueblo.

A goodly number of the members of the literature class and of others also, were present at the third session, last evening at the Presbyterian church. As the subject for the evening, the Normans, offered but little opportunity for the work proper of the class, most of the time was occupied by Mr. Black[illegible] with remarks upon the Normans and their influence on the English language; in the same connection also, the other elements which have united to form our present speech were noticed, and the relative proportions of each. Questions were then asked the class, which were quite well answered. The subject for next Tuesday evening is Chaucer, and selections from the works of that author will be read by members of the class. At the following meeting Dr. Eastridge will lecture on "Catchiness," which will be the first of a series of lectures to be delivered by individuals in the city, and with which the work of the class will be interspersed.

At the monthly meeting of the J. F. Crowell hose company held last night at their rooms in the city hall, Roy Morton, Frank Peck, Sam Wilson, George Macklin and A. B. Briscoe were selected as delegates to the annual meeting of the fire department. The delegates were instructed to vote for Charles B. Ferrin for the position of first assistant chief of the fire department.

Mr. John Curr has just returned from an extended visit in southern New Mexico. While away he completed the purchase of the Rose mine, near Silver City, which is said to be a very valuable property. We understand that a company is about to be organized in Colorado Springs, and that active work will at once be begun. Mr. Curr visited the Old Man mine, near Silver City, which he pronounces a wonderfully rich property. Others who have visited this mine lately are not at all backward in giving the same opinion.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following statement of approximate gross earnings of the line exclusive of the Utah division for the first week of March 1885.

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$ 83,044	$ 691,663
Passenger	15,687	26,823
Express	6,861	46,390
U. S. Mails	2,400	21,600
Miscellaneous	800	7,309
Total, 1885	$108,795	$ 895,718
Total, 1884	$ 91,204	$ 822,461
Increase	17,591	73,2[illegible]
Per cent increase	19 29-100	08 91-100

OUT WEST.

The state penitentiary and the town of Canon City are talking of co-operating in the building of a sewer.

The First National Bank of Denver, which organized in 1865, has just taken out a charter for another 20 years. It handled $[illegible]7,000,000 in 1884.

Monday next a meeting will be held at the court house in Greeley for the purpose of arranging to celebrate the anniversary of the Greeley Union colony.

Physicians having promulgated the theory that roller skating enlarges the feet and ankle bones, and the rink business in Fort Collins has seriously fallen off.

One of the commissioners of the penitentiary recently appointed by Governor Eaton is about to send in his resignation on account of a press of private business.

The license question is agitating the saloon keepers of South Pueblo. Some are in favor of the new ordinance fixing the license at $1,200 a year and some are not.

A Dolores cattle man is reported to have started two years ago with a small steer and a branding iron, and his present spring his herd numbers 200 cows and 600 calves.

The Pueblo board of trade is determined to let no opportunity pass in trying to induce the Union Pacific officials to build a line from the Kansas Pacific branch across the country into their city.

Word reached Crested Butte of another great strike in the Sylvanite mine above Gothic. The report said two feet of the richest ore ever found in the mine, but failed to give further particulars.

Information has been received in Denver to the effect that the notorious "Doc" Baggs and Clay Wilson, the slayer of Tom Moone, are in jail at Charleston, South Carolina, for working the gold brick racket.

The fruit growers of Northern Colorado propose to pool their products this coming spring. They have appointed a committee to select a merchant of Denver, who will have the exclusive sale of berries and other fruits.

Colorado will raise more diversified crops the coming year than ever before. The extensive wheat farms will be devoted partly to other products. The amount of land put in will be increased and the money value of the crop will be larger, but the wheat yield may be lessened.

Jack Ward, the conductor on the Villa Grove branch of the Rio Grande, is authority for the story that on last Tuesday during the snow storm in San Luis valley, large numbers of trout were found along the track, which had apparently snowed down. They were picked up by a number of persons, some of them being six inches in length.

List of Jurors.

The following are the grand and petit jurors that have been drawn for the coming term of the district court:

GRAND JURY.

John Murphy,	J. C. Blanch[illegible],
S. Greenway,	Charles Dominic,
Russel Gates,	[illegible] Percy,
[illegible] E. Sinclair,	[illegible] O. Phillips,
George N. Marden,	[illegible] W. Moore,
N. G. Rowe.	

PETIT JURY.

F. P. Buck,	Horace Quimby,
M. Rowe,	[illegible] Reed,
F. L. Sanborn,	[illegible] S. Pattison,
W. E. Macomber,	W. D. Sheldon,
Joshua Sumner,	[illegible] F. Seldomridge,
A. A. Rowe,	Joel Roe,
A. [illegible] Bishop,	[illegible] W. Sellman,
[illegible] Haskin,	[illegible] M. Hogue,
Wm. Rachel,	Adney Hemenway,
F. E. Rose,	[illegible] M. Givens,
W. [illegible] Baird,	C. F. Frazer,
Thomas Slocum,	E. Packers.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. Edward Ferris left for the east on the Thunderbolt yesterday to purchase some spring and summer novelties.

Both the Denver Tribune-Republican and News give William E. Sheridan and his company very flattering notices.

Mr. W. E. Mo[illegible] has resigned his position as cashier of the People's bank and will be succeeded by Mr. Frank S. Griswold.

Sheriff Dana is confined to his home by sickness. He expected to leave this city yesterday on official business, but was unable to go.

Local politics are beginning to be agitated a little on our street corners and the names of a dozen or more citizens have been mentioned for mayor.

The first number of the Manitou Item under the editorial management of Mr. C. P. Brown will probably be issued the latter part of this week.

Messrs. Thayer & Lowbert have added quite a large collection of paintings by well known artists to their art gallery. Many of them are well worth seeing.

A foot ball team has been selected from among the students of Colorado college for the coming season. Colorado college claims the championship of the state.

Captain A. Talbot who has been a resident of Colorado Springs for several months past, died on Tuesday evening of pneumonia. The remains will be sent east for interment.

Mr. A. Cabenar, accompanied by his attorney, Judge T. A. McMorris, left for Gunnison City yesterday to attend to an important mining suit which comes up there for trial.

Mr. David DeGraff sold yesterday a thoroughbred short horn calf about ten months old for $160. This calf was from a heifer he bought nearly a year ago from Mr. A. M. Pryor for $200.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hooke took place from the First M. E. church yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. A. W. Arundel, and the remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery.

Joe Kelley, alias Charles Adams, who stole the horse and saddle on Sunday night and was arrested in Pueblo, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Dixey on the charge of grand larceny. He waived preliminary examination and in default of furnishing bonds to the amount of $500 he was committed to the county jail to await a hearing before the grand jury.

Mr. A. Allen, the jeweler, has just completed a handsome topaz watch charm containing on one side in gold the design of a horse racing, jumper and on the other a design of a banner, also in gold, on which is engraved, "From the W. S. Jackson hose company, to F. M. Doucha." The charm is very unique and is the gift of the company to Mr. Doucha, their late assistant foreman, who recently resigned and went to Denver where he will embark in business.

At a regular meeting of the Matt France hose company held in their rooms last evening the question of electing delegates to represent the company at the department election was considered. The company decided that as the popular vote system was yet the system by which the department officers were elected, it was unnecessary to elect any delegates at present.

DIED

STANLEY—Saturday evening, after four days illness, Charles, son of the late John Stanley.

Funeral on Monday, 9th, at 2 p m. Services at the house on the corner of Vermijo and Nevada. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

HOOKE—In this city on March 9, 1885, Sarah Elizabeth Hooke, wife of Hon. E. G. Hooke.

Mrs. Hooke was the daughter of the Hon. Horatio Hill late of Concord, New Hampshire. Her father was for many years proprietor of the New Hampshire Patriot and wielded a great political influence. She was also the niece of the Hon. Isaac Hill for many years governor of New Hampshire. She was married to Judge Hooke at Fitchburg, Mass. in 1855, and immediately moved to Chicago. They resided in Chicago until four years ago, when they came to Colorado with their invalid son, Lieutenant Hooke, of the United States navy. She tenderly cared for him until he passed away. She has been seriously ill since November, and after much suffering died on Monday afternoon. She was a woman of fine education and liberal culture. She lived a reserved life, here, so that she was not well known. But she will leave a large circle of mourning friends at her old home in Concord, where her relatives and most intimate friends live. The sympathies of the community will be given to Judge Hooke in his sad bereavement. The funeral will take place this afternoon in the Methodist church at two o'clock.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 11th, 1885:

Baxter, Fannie	Richardson, Mrs Nancy
Chancler, Geo	Ryan, Jas
Herndon, Miss E	Ryan, Mrs L
Humphrey, Wm F	Snyder, Frank R
Lewis, Mrs Lottie M	Smith, J R
Lund, Mrs M A	Watson, R
Nelson, Miss Mary	Willison, James F
Price, Alice J	Whitehead, F W.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

Fatal Accidents.

DENVER, March 10.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: A frightful accident occurred at seven o'clock this morning in Myer's sampling works at the foot of Harrison avenue, in which John Barbeu, one of the workmen, received injuries that at 4:30 this afternoon culminated in his death. The unfortunate man was a feeder at one of the ore crushers and was delivering the mineral to the huge rollers, weighing nineteen thousand pounds. A piece of ore becoming lodged in the rollers, he attempted to draw it out with his hands, when they were grasped and he was almost drawn bodily through them. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, and the unconscious victim taken to the hospital. Subsequently Dr. D'Avignon amputated both arms near the shoulder, and after lingering several hours in the most intense agony, Barbeu died.

While Hugh Maguire, a laborer at the Arkansas valley smelter, was shoveling ore from the bins about half past four o'clock this morning, five tons broke loose, burying him from sight. The men hastened to the rescue, and soon succeeded in extricating him. His hip was dislocated and a leg broken, besides sustaining internal injuries that may result in death.

The Bull Domingo Sold

DENVER, March 10.—A Silver Cliff special to the Tribune-Republican says: The famous Bull Domingo mine with concentrator and group of mines was to-day sold by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of twenty odd thousand dollars in favor of M. H. Post & Co., bankers of this city. The sale was largely attended and was one of the most open of the character ever witnessed in any section. The property has been open to inspection for about four weeks by instruction of Wm. M. Kent of San Francisco, one of the principal owners, and to-day a general inspection was granted every one. The property was purchased by Mr. Kent for $37,169. This sale undoubtedly settles the future of this valuable property as it will be worked in a business way and be kept clear of the courts, in which its fair fame has been almost ruined. Mr. Kent will soon commence sinking on the main shaft, which is now more than five hundred feet deep, to increase the depth to 1,500. It is one of the largest mines in the state and will prove rich in the future. The people here are perfectly jubilant over the sale, now that the property has at last got into the hands of an honest and earnest management.

D & R. G. Affairs

DENVER, March 10.—Mr. David H. Moffat, Jr., president of the First National bank, and also president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, arrived home this morning from New York, after an absence of two months. Referring to Rio Grande affairs he says: The bondholders expect to regain possession of the property within the next six months. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the road will be held in this city on April 6th, for the purpose of electing three directors to succeed Messrs. Woerishoffer, White and Cormack, whose terms have expired. On the 10th or 12th of April there will be meeting of the directory in New York to elect officers for the ensuing year. I was elected to fill the unexpired term of ex-President Lovejoy and I suppose if I want it, I can be re-elected at the April meeting. On April 6th there will be a meeting in New York of the bondholders of the road to arrange terms for re-organization and the issuing of new bonds.

Business Changes.

DENVER, March 10.—The following business changes are reported to day by Bradstreet's commercial agency: Aspen, Edward Eddy, appointed receiver of the Emma mine; Joseph Creer, Aspen, saloon and restaurant. Central City—J. Valentine, jeweler, removed to Aspen. Denver—Smith & Allen, druggists, and J. C. Edmundson, grocer, just commencing. South Pueblo—J. A. Wayland, Saturday Opinion, succeeded by Osgood & Mahon. Cabra Springs, New Mexico—G. W. Stoneroad, of Stoneroad Bros., general store and cattle dealers, arrested for manslaughter.

Baptist Union

DENVER, March 11.—A Pueblo Tribune-Republican special says: At the meeting of the Rocky Mountain Baptist Union, now in session at the First Baptist church in this city, to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. [illegible] H. Sawyer, of Canon City, first vice, Rev. S. Gorman, Las Vegas, N. M., second vice, Judge [illegible] A. Coburn, Colorado Springs; third vice, Rev. Dwight Spencer, Salt Lake City, Utah; fourth vice, F. [illegible] Whipple, Cheyenne, Wyo.; secretary, Rev. N. F. Hoyt, Cañon City, treasurer, Robert S. Roe, Denver. To-morrow night Dr. Sawyer will lecture on the subject "The Sea and Sights Beyond."

The Miners' Strike

PITTSBURG, March 10.—The coal miners' strike is growing and to-day it has become almost general. Some operators who are said to be paying the advance deny it. Gray & Bell of Sawmill run agreed to pay three cents as demanded by the men. At a meeting to-night of fourteen hundred miners all but three pits were represented. All agreed to strike except the Alpsville mine.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The River Coal Exchange held a meeting this morning, and by unanimous vote agreed to stand together against striking coal miners. This covers nearly every mine on the Monongahela river.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The coal miners' strike is growing, and Secretary Flannery of the miners' association to-night confidently claims every pit in the Monongahela region will be closed within the next twenty-four hours. Several additional mines shut down to-night and Jordan Neil's men are the only ones now working. The fourth pool have promised to come out in the morning.

Federal Appointments

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The cabinet met promptly at noon, all members present. It is understood that the session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of federal appointments. It is asserted on good authority that each member of the cabinet submitted a list of appointments in his department he considered to be essential to the administration of public business under the present regime. The lists, it is understood, included only such officers in which change was desirable at once in order that the new secretaries might discharge the duties of their offices without the least friction or embarrassment. The deliberations of the cabinet will probably result in a long list of nominations being sent to the senate.

The Rush for Office

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Some appointment clerks of the departments were kept all last night indexing applications for office, which came by thousands. The pressure at the postoffice and the interior departments is very great. At the latter bureau applications are coming in at the rate of 200 a day. Callers at the executive mansion, with the more or less disguised purpose of urging the interests of applicants, continue to be very numerous but are still promptly and politely referred to the various heads of the departments, who are the persons to whom all such persuasive utterances should now be addressed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Rapid Progress on Measures Before the Assembly.

Exemptions of Earnings Considered by Both Branches.

Night Sessions Necessary to Finish Work of the House.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, March 12.—In the senate this forenoon, Senator Freeman, of the finance committee, reported back S. B. No. 170, providing that the state contracts shall be made in duplicate, with amendments that it do pass. Adopted.

Senator Howard, of the committee on fees and salaries, reported back S. B. No. 142, the Howard fee bill, that with certain amendments it be referred to the committee of the whole, and that the bill do pass. Adopted.

Bills read the first time.

H. B. No. 9, concerning railroads.

H. B. No. 43, concerning drainage of lands.

H. B. No. 87, concerning county boards.

H. B. No. 98, concerning banks.

H. B. No. 80, concerning expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments.

H. B. 115, creating the counties of Argenta and Pagosa.

H. B. No. 150, concerning drafts on any bank.

H. B. No 219, concerning county treasurers

H. B. No 258, concerning wild game.

H. B. No. [illegible], prescribing the manner in which the territory of any county may be stricken off.

H. B. No. 217, the Collins railroad commission bill, passed by the house, came up on second reading and Senator [illegible] moved to make it a special order for committee of the whole at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. This raised quite a storm, the committee on incorporations being at once anxious to know why the senators wanted the bill kept out of that committee's hands. A tilt followed, the result being that the bill was referred to the committee on incorporations with instructions to report on Tuesday, when the matter becomes the special order.

Notice was immediately given that the committee on incorporations would meet at 7 30 this evening

The senate then went into committee of the whole and took up the Howard fee bill. Seven sections were gone through, when the committee rose and the senate took a recess until 3 p. m.

The senate convened at 2 p. m and immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole, Senator Chilcott in the chair.

Senator Howard moved that S. B. 142 be referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Perrin, Parsons, Chilcott, Freeman, Carpenter and Howard. Adopted

S. B. 65, by Senator Stevenson, concerning district courts, was first called up. On motion of Senator Parsons the time for holding court in Pitkin county was changed from July to the third Monday in June Reported for passage.

S. B. No 205, Senator Woodworth, concerning sale of mavericks, was not considered. The report of the stock committee was read and amendments adopted. Reported for passage.

S. B. No. 23[illegible], by Senator Wells, concerning irrigation, was next taken up. Owing to the absence of Senator Wells its consideration was postponed.

S. B. No. 100, by Senator Woodworth concerning the formation of corporations, was then called up and reported for indefinite postponement.

S. B. 1[illegible]3, by Senator Howard, concerning apprentices, was considered. After some amendments had been made it was reported for passage.

S. B. 257, concerning lunatic paupers, was reported for passage.

S. B. 207, by Senator Howard, to authorize the board managers of the capitol building to take possession of certain lots and parcels of grounds, was then considered. On motion of Senator Greene the bill was reported back for passage.

S. B. 210, by Senator Parsons, concerning punishment for receiving deposits for any bank with the knowledge of insolvency, was taken up. Amendments reported from the judiciary and financial committees were adopted.

On motion of Senator Howard the bill was reported back for final passage.

S. B. 258, by Senator Tilford, to prevent cruelty to animals, was also taken up and reported for passage.

S. B. 84, by Senator Parsons, concerning recognizances in criminal cases, was called up. The object of the bill is to prevent straw bonds. Reported for passage.

S. B. 123, by Senator Stevenson, concerning giving and entering judgements, was taken up and reported for indefinite postponement.

S. B. 28, by Senator Archuleta, concerning the criminal code, as amended by the judiciary committee, was reported back with the recommendation that it be placed on file for final passage

S. B. 21[illegible], by Senator Rising, concerning witnesses in criminal cases, was reported back for final passage.

On motion of Senator [illegible], senate bill 2[illegible]8 by Senator Stevenson, concerning fees, was referred to the special committee to which senate bill 142 had been referred.

S. B. 2[illegible]9, by Senator Stevenson, concerning conveyances, as amended by the judiciary committee, was reported back for final passage.

S. B. 252, by Senator Greene, concerning judgments and executions, was read.

Senator Carpenter offered an amendment as to exemptions.

Senator Greene said that the object of the bill was to give forty-five days exemptions to wages of laborers. He considered Senator Carpenter's amendment as going too far.

Senator Carpenter explained that his amendment referred to personal effects and didn't interfere with the homestead law. Personal property was not to be exempted as against the wages of a laborer or servant.

Senator Greene replied that many household personal effects were a most sacred and that injuries resulting from such a law would more than overcome the good results that would accrue.

Senator Howard urged that there should be some recourse.

Senator Greene said that if the amendment prevailed that the bed could be taken from under a sick man. Such a provision would be as injurious to the poor man as any one else. Exceptions should be rational.

Senator Carpenter's amendment was lost.

Senator Howard said that exempting of wages for forty-five days would prevent laboring men from receiving credit. Collections could not be made as their wages were paid weekly and semi-monthly and at the end of the month all the interest. The bill was unfair.

Senator Greene said that laboring men were dependent upon their wages and gave illustrations of hardships frequently wrought by attachments and garnishments.

Senator Tilford advocated that the forty-five days should be retained. The family of the laborer was concerned. Law libraries and doctors' instruments are exempted. Give some kind of protection to laboring men.

Senator Howard said that honest laboring men could almost always get credit. The bill was to reach those who received good salaries but who worked not with their hands.

Senator Bare[illegible] said that if the section was not amended it should be stricken out. He referred to mining camps where people are principally transients.

Senator Howard moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

On motion of Senator Howard the committee rose.

Senator Rising moved that the report of the committee on S. B. 30 be not concurred in but be reconsidered in committee of the whole. Adopted.

Senator Greene moved that the report on S. B. 252 be not concurred in, but that it be referred to the committee of the whole. Adopted.

The rest of the report of the committee of the whole was adopted.

Senator Barela presented a telegram from citizens at Trinidad asking for the passage of house bills Nos. 19 and 217.

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house the committee on temperance reported in favor of tabling H. B. Nos, 260, 840 and 376, for the reason that there are other bills before the general assembly concerning the matters aimed at. The committee reported in favor of H. B. 185 with an amendment.

The committee on judiciary reported against H. B. No. 186, for the relief of Charles [illegible] Clark, county treasurer of Jefferson county, and H. B. No. 187, for the relief of James McGee, treasurer of Golden, on the ground that the bills are unconstitutional.

The committee on manufactures reported against the passage of H. B. No. 351, to prevent adulteration of dairy products.

The committee on judiciary reported in favor of H. B. 4[illegible]0, 4[illegible], 412, 414, 426, 4[illegible]7 and 4[illegible]3, with amendments.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution reciting that the house was scarcely able to get through with its work in the time required, and providing that the sittings of the house hereafter shall be from 9 30 to 12 m., from 2 p. m. to [illegible] p. m. and 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. Adopted.

Mr. Evans introduced a resolution for an investigation of the reform school at Golden, and moved a suspension of the rule for its immediate adoption. Lost. The resolution lies over until Friday.

Mr. Rathvon offered a resolution making the first and second reading of senate bills the special order for evening sessions. Adopted.

The third reading of house bills was in order.

H. B. No. 250 by Mr. Collins, relating to the justice jurisdiction of Leadville, and providing for the election of justices there by the people instead of being appointed by the city council, was read a third time and passed, with an emergency clause attached.

H. B No. 354, by Mr. Bradley, permitting the governor to commute the terms of imprisonment of convicts in the state penitentiary, sentenced prior to the adoption of the law of 1883, establishing the crime of murder in the second degree, to equalize them with those sentenced since the passage of the act, was read a third time and passed.

H. B. No. 31[illegible], by Mr. Hughes, amending the irrigation laws, establishing the San Juan water division, No. 4, and making water districts in water divisions already established in the southern portion of the state, was read a third time and passed.

H. J. R. No. 3, by Mr. Coln, relating to some Mexican land grants, was read a third time and passed.

H. B No. 315, by Mr. Rollins, legalizing the revised statutes of 1883, was read a third time and adopted with an emergency clause attached.

H. B No. [illegible]3, by Mr. Rollins, to prevent trespass upon mining claims and mill sites, was read a third time and passed.

H. B No. 89, by Mr. Hugo, to punish the removal or destruction of fences or covers of mining shafts, was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general order with Mr. Bergh in the chair.

H. B. No. 290, by Mr. Chapman, fixing the pay of judges of the county court and their clerks, was postponed indefinitely on the motion of Mr. DeMary.

H. B No. 269, by Mr. Jones, classifying the counties of the state for the payment of officers by fees, was postponed indefinitely.

H. B. No. 37[illegible], by Mr. McFie, classifying Weld county, was postponed indefinitely on motion of Mr. Buckin.

H. B. No. 33, by Mr. Rollins, to punish public officers for assessing illegal fees was read and adopted by sections and reported back to adoption as amended by the committee on fees and salaries.

H. B. No. 24, by Mr. Buckin, classifying the counties of the state for the purpose of compensation of county, precinct and other officers, was read by sections and reported for passage. The bill names Arapahoe, Lake, Weld and Boulder counties are named as counties of the first-class.

H. B. No. [illegible]59, by Mr. McCormick, establishing a state board of agriculture was read and reported for passage.

H. B. No. 202, by Mr. Prince, regulating the use of water for irrigation, and providing for settling the priority of rights thereto, and for payment of expenses thereof, was considered by sections and recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 2[illegible]6, by Mr. Rollins, to protect the public health and to regulate the practice of medicine in the state, was recommitted for the purpose of making amendments.

H. B. No. 43, by Mr. Rollins, providing for minority representation in the boards of directors of stock companies, was adopted by sections and reported for passage, Mr. Kohn alone opposing it.

H. B. No. 270, by Mr. Hodge, providing for the appointment by the governor of state sheep inspectors, one for each county where needed, whose duty it shall be to take steps to prevent the spread of diseases among the flocks of the state, was considered by sections and reported for passage.

The committee rose and reported and a recess was taken till 2 p. m.

The house reconvened at 2 p. m.

The resolution to hold night sessions was amended so as to go into effect next Monday. The house then went into committee of the whole on the general order, Mr. Barker in the chair.

H. B. No. 50, Stuart, fixing maximum rates to be charged for gas in cities and towns of the state, was considered by sections. Section one fixed the maximum rates at $[illegible] per 1,000 cubic feet. The committee offered an amendment raising the price to $1.50. Adopted. This section applies only to cities of 30,000 and over. The bill was reported for passage.

H. B. No. 176, by Mr. Gilmore, rendering corporations liable for injuries to employees growing out of the carelessness of co-employees. Reported for indefinite postponement.

H. B. No. 52, Stuart, relating to judgments and executions, recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. B. [illegible]2, Campbell, relating to the system of procedure in civil courts of the state, was considered by sections and reported for passage.

H. Bs. [illegible]7 and 68, for the exemption of personal earnings of a debtor, were reported for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 29, by Mr. Rollins, to exempt certain wages and earnings of debtors from levy and attachment for debt, was considered. The bill provides for exemption of wages not to exceed $100, earned during the next preceding forty-five days from attachment or garnishment, providing the debtor is the head of a family and such family is wholly or in part dependent upon such earnings for support.

A petition from the business men of Denver protesting against the passage of the bill was read.

Mr. Ferguson supported the bill. He said "The Union Pacific Railway company has a contract with its employes by which when their earnings are garnisheed the employees are suspended from work until the debt is satisfied or the laws of the state for the protection of creditors are taken advantage of by the debtor."

Mr. Stirman spoke in favor of the bill. He believed it ought to go even farther. A large number of these bills had been introduced in both houses and this was a proof of the need of such law.

Mr. Rollins spoke in favor of the bill, reading a letter from a prominent lawyer of Missouri in its favor.

Mr. Newe[illegible] opposed the bill claiming that it would be disadvantageous to debtors sought to be relieved. Anything that injured the means of collecting debts causes merchants to charge more for their goods.

Mr. Stuart favored the passage of the bill and read a letter from a prominent St. Louis lawyer favoring a law of this kind.

Mr. DeMary was surprised at the favor extended by the attorneys of the house to this bill. Only the other day they had voted for a bill which would allow a lawyer to take wages of a client as soon as he could get at it. He believed that the grocer should be protected as well as the lawyer.

Mr. Dormer spoke to the same effect.

Several unimportant amendments were adopted, and one offered by the committee requiring the debtor to make a[illegible] day[illegible], to the necessity for his wages to the support of his family was voted down.

A proviso was offered by Mr. Clark preventing the bill from affecting debts already incurred, and adopted.

The bill on motion of Mr. Rollins was reported for final passage.

H. B. No. 349, Buckin, repealing section 62, of chapter 23, of county government was reported for passage.

H. B. 46, Mr. DeMary, requiring all municipal corporations to pay their employees on or before the tenth day of each month under pain of fine, was postponed indefinitely.

H. B. 120, by Mr. Barker, to amend section 1 of chapter 54 of the general statutes entitled "Licenses" was reported for passage.

H. B. 250, by Mr. Barker, to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery and medicine in the state was taken up and reported for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 261, McFie, prohibiting the keeping of opium joints, was considered by sections and reported for final passage. The bill allows the district attorney a fee of $25 where fine is imposed.

The committee rose and reported. The report was adopted and the house adjourned to 9 30 to-morrow

Senate Proceedings

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Manderson offered a resolution which he asked might be printed and lie upon the table. It calls upon the secretary of state for such information as the department may have regarding the rumored attempt of General Rufus Barrios, president of Guatemala, to seize on the territory or destroy the integrity of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and report what steps are being taken by the government to preserve the rights of the United States under existing or pending treaties.

Senator George presented the credentials of Walthall as senator from Mississippi vice Lamar resigned, and Walthall took the oath.

Van Wyck called up his resolution of yesterday directing the secretary of the interior and the attorney general to take steps to prevent the sale of lands granted Florida in aid of the construction of railroads of that state. A long debate ensued participated in by Van Wyck, Call and Plumb, but, pending action the senate adjourned without executive session and without receiving any nominations from the president.

Indications for Colorado—Fair, local rains; followed by fair, warmer weather.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The president has made a change in the days for holding cabinet meetings, so hereafter they will be held Tuesday and Thursday of each week instead of Tuesdays and Fridays. The cabinet met to-day under this arrangement, all members in attendance. It is understood the session was devoted to considering the Oklahoma situation and the general policy to be observed by the administration in the matter of appointments. The president designated Marcus Gardner to represent the interior department in the executive board of the New Orleans exposition, vice Benjamin Butterworth, resigned.

Treaties in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A written message from the president was sent to the capitol this afternoon for the purpose of withdrawing from the senate the Nicaraguan treaty and the Spanish treaty. The senate had adjourned, however, the message reached its destination.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Stelzriede, deceased Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1885, being one of the regular days of the April term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, John Curr, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 4th, 1885. JOHN CURR,

Administrator of the estate of Christian Stelzriede, deceased. wc-[illegible]

NOTICE.

Proposals for furnishing a large span of mules, wagon and harness for the use of the city of Colorado Springs, will be received at the office of the mayor up to 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, March 14th, 1885. Mules must be young, well broke and in good condition. Wagon and harness must be new. City reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the City Council,

[illegible] HUMPHREY, Mayor.

[illegible] 6-[illegible]

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James M. Gordon, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($11,640.00) eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note for $500, dated at Boston, May 16th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $500 dated at Boston, May 17th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $6,000, dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; upon a certain promissory note for $2,640, dated at Boston, Dec. 1st, 1882, payable on demand, and upon a certain promissory note for $2,500 dated at Colorado Springs, May 28th, 1883, payable May 8th, 1883, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on $500, from May 16th, 1883, on $500 from May 17th, 1883, on $6,000, from May 29th, 1883, and 6 per cent per annum on $2,140 from Dec. 19th, 1883, and on $2,500 from Nov. 28th, 1883, and for cost of suit. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($11,640.00) eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7 4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James G. Butler, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 13, 1883, for ten thousand dollars and interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable six months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Lowell, Mass., February 26, 1884, for four thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, Mass., March 6, 1884, for three thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on $10,000 from October 13, 1883, and six per cent. per annum on $4,000 from June 26, 1884, and six per cent. per annum on $3,000 from July 4, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1884. J. W. D. STOVELL,

SEAL Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

William O. Grover, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($6,002.06) six thousand and two dollars and six cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note, dated at Boston, Mass., March 1st, 1884, for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and for a further sum of two dollars and six cents expenses of protest, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($6,002.06) six thousand and two dollars and six cents, with interest and costs. Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc 7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Jacob L. Sawyer, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named,

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 13th, 1883, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, April 16th, 1884, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and for a further sum of $279.58 paid to divers parties at the request of defendants, particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on $5 000 00 from April 13th, 1884, and on $5 000 00 from October 16th, 1884, and on $279.58 from September 1st, 1884, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc 7 4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Alvan A. Sweet, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($3,354 49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 15, 1884, for three thousand dollars payable four months after date, and for a further sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents paid at the request of defendants to divers parties, particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on three thousand dollars from October 15, 1884, and interest on the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents from October 1, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($3,354.49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the District Court

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for Plaintiff. wc-7 4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Henry Cutler, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000 00), due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 9th, 1883, for nine thousand dollars and interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable one year after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 14th, 1884, for eight thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $9,000.00 from October 9th, 1883, and on $8,000.00 from October 14th, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000.00) seventeen thousand dollars, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc 7 4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Kenduskeag National Bank, plaintiff, vs. Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1, 1884, for one thousand dollars, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable four months after date and upon the further sum of $3.04, cost of protest, particularly described in the complaint also for interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from May 1, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($1,003.04) one thousand and two dollars and four cents, with interest and costs

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL J. W. D. STOVELL Clerk of the district court

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Samuel Crooks, Plaintiff, vs Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint The said action is brought to recover the sum of (26,3[illegible]-100) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883 for $5 000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883 for $5 000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date upon a certain note dated Oct 9th, 18[illegible], for $5,000 and interest at 6 per cent payable one year after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Nov 10th, 1883, for $5,000 payable four months after date upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan 29th, 1884, for $6,000 payable four months after date and upon the further several sums of $102 paid June 1st, 1884, $41 50 paid June 1st, 1884, $104 56 paid July 14th, 1884, $90 00 paid Oct 9th 1884, and $41 52 paid Oct 9th 1884, all of which said several sums were paid to divers parties at the request of defendants particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 8 per cent on $10,000 from May 1st, 1883, 8 per cent on $5,000 from Oct 9th, 1883, 6 per cent on $5,000 from Feb 19th, 1884, 6 per cent on $6,000 from May 29th, 1884, and for interest on $102 from June 1st, 1884, on $41 50 from June 1st, 1884, on $104 56 from July 14th, 1884 on $90 from Oct 9th, 1884, on $41 52 from Oct 9th, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of (26,3[illegible]) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October A D 1884 J W D STOVELL,

SEAL Clerk of the district court

JAMES B SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff wc 7-4.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Daniel T. Bridges plaintiff vs Colorado College and Edward P Tenney, defendants

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint The said action is brought to recover the sum of $9,500 nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 29th, 1883 for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date; and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan 30th, 1884 for three thousand and five hundred dollars payable six months after date, particularly described in the complaint also for interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum on $6,000 from February 29th 1884 and on $3,500 from July 30th, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $3,500 nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents, with interest and costs

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court, of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A D 1884 J W D STOVELL

SEAL Clerk of the district court

JAMES B SEVERY Attorney for plaintiff wc-7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County ss

In county court of said county.

Anna Stockbridge, plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Smith, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Charles A Smith, defendant above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court in and for the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this judicial district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-two cents, due from the defendant to the plaintiff upon two certain promissory notes with interest; one of said notes being for the sum of $352 85 bearing date April 9, 1879, payable one day after date with interest from maturity at one per cent. per month, the other note being for the sum of $308, dated November 10, 1879, due one day after date with interest at 12 per cent per annum; said notes being given by defendant to Charles Stockbridge and by said Stockbridge assigned to this plaintiff. Defendant has not paid the same or any part thereof described in the complaint; also for interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum. And your are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1885.

SEAL EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

FIELDS & STUBBS, Plaintiff's attorney. wc-[illegible]4

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

From Saturday's Daily

"MY SWEETHEART."

The Largest Audience of the Season Greets Her in Colorado Springs.

Again Minnie Palmer, America's universal favorite, has come and gone and for the third time has she entirely captivated a Colorado Springs audience. When here in 188., although appearing under disadvantages in Court House hall, she established for herself a reputation that was not to be forgotten, two years later she was given a warm reception in the opera house, and last night she scored more of a triumph than has been accorded to any other actress in Colorado Springs this season. While in some respects we cannot pronounce the company as strong as the one which supported her during her last engagement in Colorado we can say without hesitation that Minnie Palmer placed herself many rounds higher on the ladder than ever before in the estimation of the Colorado Springs people. There is every evidence that her European tour has made a marked improvement in her. She acts better, sings better, dances better, and she retains the pretty face that so bewitches an audience. It was very apparent that she sang with considerable difficulty last night in consequence of a cold contracted at Leadville.

Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay was a dude indeed and represented almost perfectly a recent importation from the British Isles.

Graham who created so favorable an impression here two years ago, was missed from the cast but the part of "Tony" was, nevertheless very acceptably filled by Mr Charles Arnold. He, like Miss Palmer, was however unable to sing on account of a cold. The ..awkins made as clever a "Joe Shotwell" as ever and was received with applause. Beyond this the cast was only fairly well balanced.

MANITOU GRAND CAVERNS.

Formal Opening of this Wonderful Work of Nature to the Public.

On the invitation of Mr. George Snyder, proprietor of the new cave at Manitou, a number of ladies and gentlemen of this city, accompanied by a representative of the GAZETTE, visited that work of nature yesterday afternoon, previous to its formal opening to-day. The cave has not as yet been fully explored, but so far excels in beauty anything of the kind in the vicinity. There are at present fifteen chambers, the largest of which is about five hundred feet long. All the parts of the cavern abound in stalactite growths, marvelous in beauty and intricacy of crystalization, some of which, also, when struck emit musical sounds. The cave is remarkably dry throughout and every portion is easy of access, there being but one ladder in the whole extent and that a small one. The cave has been known to Mr. Snyder for some time but no attempt has been made to open it to its fullest extent until the present time. It is situated about a mile and a half above Manitou, and is reached by a good trail which leaves the main Ute Pass road a short distance below Rainbow Falls. A wagon road is also in course of construction, which will be completed in a few days and visitors will then be enabled to drive directly to the mouth of the cave. This new wonder has been appropriately named "The Manitou Grand Caverns."

Real Estate Transfers

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending March 6th, amounting to $14,650, of which sum $3,050 was for city property as per the following:

CITY PROPERTY

A S Welch trustee to A Yale, l 2 b ... l and l,	$2,000
... Wells to W ... Smith to Susan ... Edwards, s 100 ft of l 15, b 2, Wm B Young's sub of b ...250 and 232 add ...,	50
A S Walker and Lizzie ... Walker to W Pastorius, pts of lts 25, 26, 27 and 28 b 9 ..., being 23x74½ ft, also lts 22 and 25 b 92,	...,500

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

W G Kimbal to S P Harris, e ½ of the ne qr of sec 34 and w ½ of the nw qr of sec 35 tp 12, s r 67 w	300
J W Cawley to Chas ... Fox, w ½ of the ne qr of sec 25, tp 11, s r 66 w	300
Jos Sharratt to S M Buzzard, ne ¼ of the se qr of sec 24, tp 10, s r 64 w; also undivided interest in the w ½ of the sw qr of sec 17, tp 13, s r 63 w Nominal	
Aaron Bodge... to George C Vaux and ... Lomer Abe..., nw qr of the sw qr and the sw qr of the sw qr and the se qr of the sw qr and sw qr of the se qr of sec 27, tp 12, r 67 w	...,000

PATENTS.

U S to Bela M Hughes, 320 acres.
U S to Alice Brown, 160 acres.

Barton's minstrels have been booked at the opera house for Monday, March 16th. W. E. Sheridan will follow the latter part of the same week.

Mr. ... F. Peebles came in from his ranch at Big Springs yesterday. He reports that sheep have wintered well, the winter weather remarkably well.

Minnie Palmer and her company will go directly from Colorado Springs to Chicago, where she will fill an engagement, and then go to New York.

Mr. D. B. Fairley leaves to-day for Chicago, New York and other eastern cities. The object of his trip is to visit the leading manufactories for the purpose of stocking up in the latest styles of furniture.

It seems to be the general impression of the hotel men that there will be a larger influx of tourists and pleasure seekers to Colorado this summer than for several years. Letters that have already been received from the east fully indicate it.

Antlers arrivals—Mrs. ... W... amson, city, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, ranch; Oscar Hansen, Denver; F. G. Leigh, Chicago & Alton; Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss S. Monroe, Miss May Myers, ... Rogers, A. C. Cooper and wife, New York; A. E. McKeehan, Chicago; S. P. Do..., Canon City; F. ... Ca..n, Denver.

Edward Meyer & Co, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, under date of March 2d. say that, "The past month opened with good inquiry for fleece wools and during the first three weeks a large amount went into hands of consumers, but the last ten days have been comparatively quiet. Choice fine and low grades are well as staple wools are in apparently light stock, while medium clothing has accumulated although somewhat of an improved demand for latter recently. Colorado and New Mexican fall wools are still neglected, with quotations more or less nominal, most of the carpet mills still being closed, and the strike having lasted more than three months, the reduced consumption of these wools has necessarily been large. Spring Texas is closely sold up and the stock of fall now offering consists mostly of poorer wools." The prices quoted for Colorado, Wyoming and Montana are as follows:

Medium, choice.	20 to 22
Medium, average.	17 to 19
Fine, choice	18 to 20
Fine, average	16 to 18
Quarter	17 to 19
Carpet.	14 to 15

From Sunday's Daily

W. C. T. U. Resolutions.

At the last regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That we extend our hearty sympathy to all workers in the temperance cause in our city, including the editors of our daily papers who have spoken fearlessly in favor of the enforcement of our ordinances.

Resolved, That we view with serious apprehension the proposition introduced into our city council favoring the sale of liquor in packages, and we enter our earnest protest against it as a step in the wrong direction and calculated to facilitate and increase the quantity of liquor sold and drank in our midst.

F. M. Loucha went to Denver yesterday. He expects to locate in business here.

Mr. Ed. Perkins of Burlington, Wisconsin arrived here yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mrs. David Olney, who has been visiting friends in New York, for the past six months, returned home on the Thunderbolt yesterday

Company A, First Battalion cavalry, are making arrangements to give a grand ball at Renier's rink in Pueblo on the night of St Patrick's day, March 17th.

A large mountain lion that was killed in Park county was brought into the city yesterday and offered for sale. The animal measured seven feet from tip to tip ... nose to end of tail

Mr. Joseph R. Buchanan, editor and publisher of the Labor Enquirer of Denver, was in the city yesterday. He came down for the purpose of organizing an assembly of the Knights of Labor in Colorado Springs

Col. ... Bella Rut..., of New York, who has been visiting Col. Ricker of the D & R G, was in the city yesterday. He is very favorably impressed with Colorado Springs and thinks of bringing his family here this summer.

General Superintendent Ricker, Superintendent W. W. Borst and General Roadmaster Osburn arrived here yesterday at 11 a. m. on a special train. Messrs. Borst and Osburn stopped off and went south on the Thunderbolt at 2.15.

The Minnie Palmer company left on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon for Chicago, where they will open an engagement tomorrow night at the Grand opera house. They were under contract to play in Cheyenne, but were compelled to cancel it on account of the sickness of Mr. Arnold. Miss Palmer was also suffering with a severe cold.

Messrs. John Curr and W. F. Wilder, the soliciting committee, say that the subscriptions for the payment of salaries due the professors of Colorado college being now in excess of three thousand dollars subscribers are respectfully requested to send the amount of their subscriptions to George ... Parsons, office of the Colorado Springs company, Sheriff block, in order that distribution may be made, as there is urgent need of early relief for the professors who have labored for the past year with very little compensation. The trustees of the college earnestly desire that the subscriptions may be increased to twelve thousand dollars, and the work will be continued in confidence that the citizens of this vicinity will generously respond and thus secure permanence for the institution of learning planted in our midst.

From Tuesday's Daily

A. Sorrs went north on the Thunderbolt Sunday.

Mr. ... Johnson, of El Paso, was in the city yesterday.

Major ... ber, of Manitou starts on a flying trip to New York to-day.

... D. Fisher and ... went north on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Black's literary class will meet at the Presbyterian church to-night.

Mrs. Joseph Reel of Leadville came up from Pueblo on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Mrs. O. ... Kennedy and children came down from Denver yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mrs. Dr. G. ... Hartung and son went to Denver on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

Mr. George R. Buckman returned Sunday from a week's sojourn in southern New Mexico.

Sheriff Dana was called to Denver on Sunday on official business. He was expected home again last night.

Edward C Campbell left on the Salt Lake train yesterday for Aspen, Colorado, where he expects to locate in business.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hooke, wife of Judge J. G. Hooke died yesterday afternoon, after a long illness. No announcement as to the time of the funeral has yet been made.

... Olmstead and sister, who have been stopping at the Antlers for some time past, left over and for Denver Sunday afternoon.

We notice that the city is only having the lower limbs of the trees upon our avenues and streets trimmed off. Many of the trees need topping badly.

Judge Fields has just purchased the five vacant lots at the corner of Cascade avenue and Boulder street, adjoining Major Henry McAllister's residence.

Prof. C. ... Harris, former superintendent of our public schools, took dinner at The Antlers on Sunday and returned to Denver on the Salt Lake express.

Mr. James Schlagle, manager of Carson's stage lines from Leadville and Granite to Aspen and Glenwood, spent Sunday with his friend, Wm. Bacon of this city.

Yesterday was a regular spring day, and everybody was either out driving or walking. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer at Robinson's registered 75° in the shade.

Out of the ten applicants examined by Mr. J. A. P. Eaton, county superintendent, of schools, last week, one was given a first grade certificate, six second grade, and three failed to pass examination.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college yesterday the maximum temperature was 63.5° and the mean velocity of the wind 5 8 per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 36.8° and the mean barometer 24.230 inches.

Arrivals at the Crawford House—Fred Gordon, city, Ed. Crouch, Hugo, Ed. Maxwell, Dixon, ..., Adam Scott, Scotland, G. Fowler, city, C. R. Austed, ranch; F. D. Jersey and wife, Dodge City, Kan.; John Mengies, Pueblo, G. A. Morehead, Pueblo.

... Lemmer has rented the front part of the Times building, where he intends opening a harness and saddlery store. Mr. Lemmer starts to Denver this morning to get a part of his stock and will be ready in a few days to open out in good shape to accommodate customers in his line of goods.

Sheridan's company passed through the city last night, on the Salt Lake express on their way to Denver, where they open an engagement at the Tabor to-night. Mr. Larry Maynard, who is playing leading man, was met at the depot by his Colorado Springs friends, and given a hearty welcome back to Colorado

Captain William F. Robbets, general excursion manager and traveling passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, was yesterday arranging for the coming of the Raymond excursions next month. The first party will pass through here on Apr. 22d, on their way to Denver, Central and Georgetown. They will return on Apr. 24th, and spend three days at Manitou. From Manitou the party will go to Sargent's, thence back to Pueblo, and then down to Veta Pass and Toltec Gorge, thus traveling over 882 miles of the Scenic Line of America. Three other parties will follow just one week apart and go over exactly the same route. Cook & Sons, of New York, will start out a party about ten days after the last Raymond party leaves Boston. The impression seems to be that these parties will be better patronized than ever this season, as the managers have already had applications from many who desire to go.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, E. P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 15th day of March, 1882, and duly recorded on the sixteenth day of March, 1882, in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 40, page 415, of the records thereof, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of $650, payable February 7th, 188_, to the order of Ella J Dickerson, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, did convey unto C H Mills of said El Paso county, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, and whereas, by said deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, or the taxes on said premises, according to the tenor and effect of said note and trust deed, then and in that case upon the application of the legal holder of said note, it shall be lawful for the said C. H. Mills, as trustee, to advertise and sell the said premises, and from the proceeds thereof to pay said principal, interest and taxes, and all costs of sale and expenses of said trust; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of said note and interest, and in the payment of taxes upon said premises; and whereas, the same is now over due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, as trustee aforesaid, hereby give public notice that, at the request of A. H. Partridge, the legal holder of said note, I shall, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit: Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18), both inclusive, being thirteen lots in block ..., in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said E. P. Tenney, his heirs and assigns therein.

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, March 4th, 1885. wo-7-5

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

... FOR SALE AT ...

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.32 a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.02 p. m., departs 2.07 p. m.
" 4 *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 3—Leaves 11.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.55 a. m
No. 35— " 3.15 p. m.	No. 34— " 11.55 a. m
No. 35— " 7.05 p. m.	No. 36— " 5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m	From Pueblo, 3.30 p. m.
" Denver 6.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	10.20 a. m
" "	1.45 p. m
" "	8.09 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m

GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. O.	3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G	11.45 a. m
" "	5.40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.

MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G	7.00 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m
" "	3.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	..2 m.

MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m
" "	3.10 p. m.
" "	8.10 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	3.40 p. m

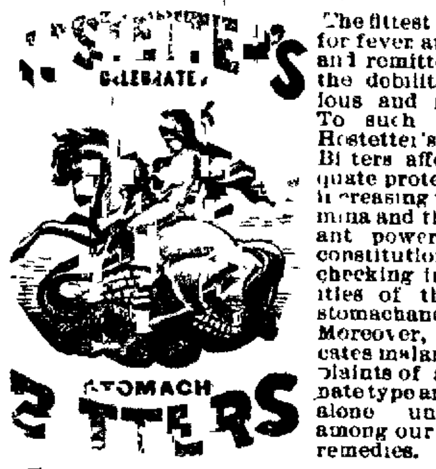
	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 1.00 p. m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.	8 a. m. to 8 p m
Sundays	8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

M. TAGGART, Manager.



The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. dw 1-7-1y

TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags,
Ladies' Shopping Bags,
Satchels, Etc., Etc.

HARNESS,
Light and Heavy.
Ladies' & Gents' Saddles

PRICES more reasonable than at any other place in the state of Colorado.

... O'BRIEN
No. ..5 S. Tejon st.

Repairing Done Promptly.
o 3-dw-1m

For Hay, Grain, Colts, Cows, or whatever you have,

Second-hand Saddles, Bridles,

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS, LUMBER

...

We have also received a half dozen more of those tip top ROAD CARTS for sale or trade by
w 3-28-1m

Stevens & Rouse.

Large
Clean
Rags
Wanted at this Office.

Wrapping Paper.
Wrapping Paper.
Wrapping Paper.
... ...

BIXLEY & WEBSTER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Car Load of Spring Wagons,

Which they will sell as cheap as any house in Colorado for cash. We also have a complete stock of

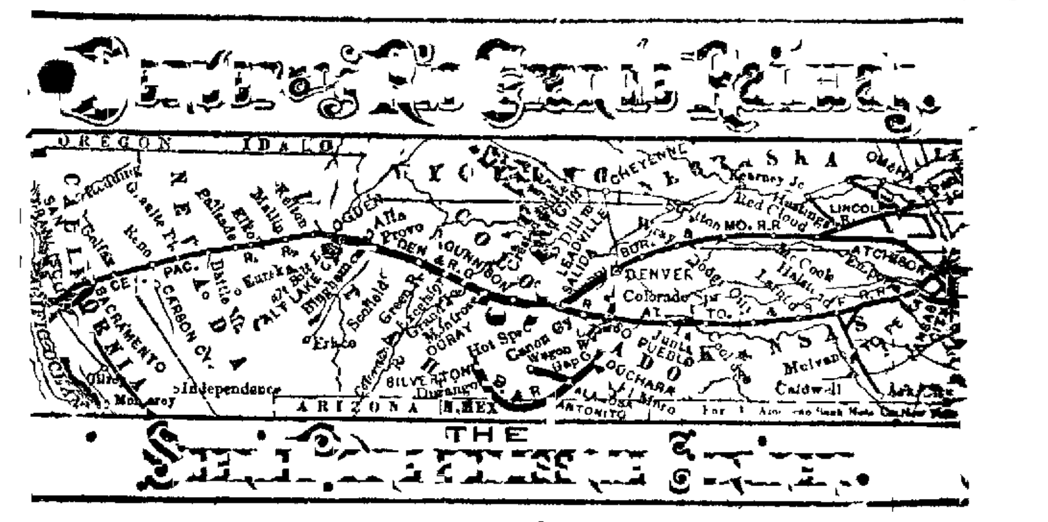
OLD RELIABLE SCHUTTLER ...

And in addition to the above we keep a full stock of the BUFORD PLOWS, both Sulky and Walking; Walking and Riding CULTIVATORS, also COMMON CULTIVATORS and SHOVEL PLOWS. We are agents for

The Strawbridge Broad Cast Seed Sowers.

Come and see us and we will make prices for cash that will suit you, and we assure you that there are no better goods made than those we have in stock.

wb-28-tf BIXLEY & WEBSTER.



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and Kansas City.

Magnificent Scenery ...

AND FAST TIME.

A. E. ...	A. S. HUGHES,	... HOOPER,
General Superintendent.	Traffic Manager	General Pass. and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.

CHICAGO ... MICHIGAN

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

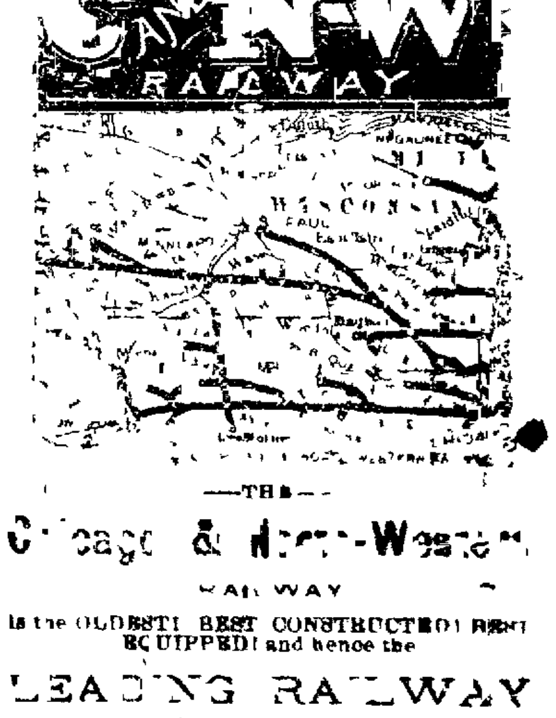
Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Can get the information necessary to secure safe and profitable investments in agriculture, stock-raising, mining, lumbering, or any of the many inviting fields throughout the South and West, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

LAND'S- ...
C. W. LAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
k-p tf



—THE—

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the SHORT SURE and SAFE route between

Council Bluffs

—AND—

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Agent.

GILES CRISSEY, G. W. THOMAS,

CRISSEY & FOWLER,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

...

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wo-12-tf

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 14, 1885. wb-14 8

SODA WATER.

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

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First Avenue, 26th and 27th sts., New York.
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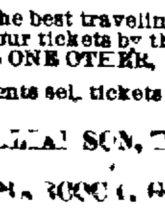

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